

Defend 18 Sacramento
Syndicalism Prisoners;
Rush Funds, Protests!

WESTERN WORKER

"Soviets of Workers
Are a Higher Type of
Democracy"—Lenin

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

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BARGE STRIKE 100 PER CENT SOLID IN S. F.

MILITANT PICKET LINES
AT PIER 3; ALL WORK
HALTED

250 Men Are Out

DEMANDING 85c AN HOUR
INSTEAD OF 50c PAID
BEFORE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Barge men are now in the fifth day of their strike with the walk-out 100 per cent effective. Militant picket lines are on constant duty in front of Pier 3 where all barges are dispatched from. Communist Party units throughout the city are active circulating leaflets explaining the struggle of the barge men and rallying mass support to their fight. The workers need support of food and money to carry on a successful strike.

The Barge men's Local of the International Longshoremen's Association walked out last Thursday when weeks of negotiations with employers and the Regional Labor Board failed to gain them any action on their demand for higher wages. Approximately 250 men are involved.

Demands are for 85 cents per hour and \$1.25 for overtime. Previous wages have been 50 cents per hour with no additional pay for overtime, with the exception of the Crowley Co. which paid 60 cents for extra hours.

The barge men had struck on November 20th but returned to work within a few hours when the Regional Labor Board promised the support of unions and workers. Failing to get any satisfaction, the men are now determined to remain out until their demands are granted.

JOBLESS INSURANCE CONGRESS WINNING NATIONAL SUPPORT

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Representing the spearhead of the working class struggle for social security, the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 5th to 7th is receiving the support of unions and workers' organizations from coast to coast. Half a million calls to the Congress are being distributed in every part of the country.

The leading issue of the Congress will be passage of Bill H.R. 7598, which calls for real unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and employers. It is the workers' own bill, which contrasts with the fake unemployment insurance schemes advanced by employers' groups and the Roosevelt government, which would provide a discriminatory dole to the unemployed, paid for by taxing wages.

Organizations which have not yet received bundles of the call for mass distribution should obtain these at once from the National Arrangements Committee at 799 Broadway, Room 624, New York City. Two different printings are available, one on bond paper for addressing organizations, and one on ordinary newspaper for neighborhood distribution. The latter are supplied at the rate of two dollars per thousand.

In Philadelphia, William Jones, of the staff of the Afro-American, the largest Negro newspaper in the country, has pledged full support to the Congress. He will co-operate through the columns of his paper and by personally contacting Negro churches and lodges.

Every section of the American working class will have representation at the Congress regardless of race, color or creed. It will be one of the most important concentration points of struggle along the entire front of the class struggle in America. If your union or organization has not already made plans to send a delegate, bring the matter up at the next meeting. See that your secretary is instructed to communicate with the National Arrangements Committee immediately.

AFL Rank & File Plan Program At S. F. Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—More than two hundred delegates from the American Federation of Labor locals jammed Waiters' Union Hall at 1256 Market St. last night in a meeting to build the Rank and File Federation, and hammered out a program of activity to carry this out. Harry Bridges, local president of the International Longshoremen's Association and militant leader of the marine strike, received an enthusiastic response when he described the plans that are going forward for the formation of a Pacific Coast Marine Federation, uniting all marine crafts in one solid organization. Bridges, elected president of the Rank and File Committee in Pittsburgh at the recent national convention, spoke of the enthusiasm of the workers all over the country in organizing their fight against the fakers who have sold out many of the militant strikes recently. The proposed Coast Marine Federation, it was pointed out, could become a powerful organization for keeping the control of the unions within the hands of the rank and file as well as strengthening the move for uniting the whole industry.

De Cappel, delegate from San Pedro, who was present at the A. F. of L. National Convention, exposed the methods by which William Green and the reactionary officialdom railroaded through their own fake resolutions and sidetracked the demands of rank and file delegates.

Chandler, Karl Ham- Others Face Trials In S. F. This Week

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Arthur Chandler, arrested for posting election stickers, will appear for trial in Judge Ames court Dec. 13. Karl Hama, recent candidate for assemblyman, Brylich, and Rodie will be tried in Judge Frank Desay's court in S. F. hall of San Francisco on Dec. 18 for vagrancy, violating a park ordinance, and resisting an officer as a result of speaking at an election rally in Jefferson Park.

Negro Worker Named As Member of Soviet By Factory Workers

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Dec. 11.—Robert Robinson, an American Negro worker in the large ball-bearing plant here, was today named as a member of the Soviet Union by his fellow-workers to represent them in the Moscow Soviet.

Comrade Robinson before Congress to the Soviet Union had worked in a similar plant in Detroit.

Since coming to the Soviet Union, Comrade Robinson's rationalization proposals have resulted in effecting economies which meant greatly increased production.

Comrade Robinson has become an extremely popular leader of the workers in the factory.

Fake Spiritual Cult False Front For Vigilantes

By MICHAEL QUIN

The Western Women's Club at 609 Sutter St. is the headquarters of one of the most vicious organizations of working class enemies in San Francisco.

Operating in complete secrecy, this league not only hides behind the pseudo liberal face of this exclusive snob club, but disguises itself as a "scientific" institute for communication with the dead.

If you walk into the lobby of the club's elegant crownstone building at the corner of Sutter and Mason Sts., you will see in white letters on the directory: "S. F. Section, American Society for Psychical Research, Room 305, Secretary, 2nd Mezzanine." If you penetrate beyond the doors of this institute, you will find that the word "Psychical" is

NAFF, FRAMED ON "RIOT" TO MAKE APPEAL

ARIZ. COMMUNIST PARTY
ORGANIZER FRAMED FOR
E.R.A. STRIKE ACTIVITY

Faces 2-Year Term

27 OTHER WORKERS TO
STAND SIMILAR
"TRIALS"

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 8.—Clay Naff, Communist leader and candidate in the recent elections for governor, was convicted Wednesday by a Superior Court jury on a felony charge of "riot." The trial had lasted ten days, with many workers testifying.

Twenty-seven other workers are awaiting trial on the same charge in connection with the brutal assault made by police and thugs on the E.R.A. picket lines Sept. 6. The second trial is scheduled to start tomorrow morning before Judge Dave W. Ling, Superior Court.

Naff was released on bond he had previously posted, and Judge Speakman set sentence for Dec. 17 at 1:30 p.m. The maximum penalty is two years' imprisonment, \$2,000 fine, or both such imprisonment and fine.

The International Labor Defense has issued a call for the broadest possible support behind these workers. All workers' and sympathetic organizations should immediately forward protests against the attack on workers' rights in Arizona to Governor B. B. McCreary, Attorney General Arthur T. LaPrade, Judge Howard C. Speakman and Judge Dave W. Ling, all in Phoenix.

Send U. S. Shells To Japan With Other Scrap For Shrapnel

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 10.—A shipment of several thousand tons of steel rails, donkey engines and scrap iron for Japan for shrapnel, including shells from the government arsenal at Fort Stevens, left Astoria Wednesday on the British freighter "Geodington Court."

At the same time comes an announcement from Congressman Florence P. Kahn of San Francisco that he plans to introduce a bill at the next session of Congress giving the shipping board discretionary power to declare an embargo on sale of obsolete merchant vessels now being sold to Japan for scrapping. He plainly stated that it is highly essential for this country to conserve scrap metal for future "emergency" use. This latest move of Mr. Kahn is merely a follow-up of the many measures he helped to introduce and support at the last Congress, including establishing of airbases and other war appropriations on the West Coast.

The session of the S.P. National Executive Committee in Boston deferred consideration of a united front agreement with the Communist Party on a nation wide scale until the national convention, scheduled for 1936.

While state organizations are given permission to enter into such agreements, locals and branches may do so only with the consent of the state leadership. The action taken by five S. P.

SCAB-DRIVEN TROLLEYS CRASH



Head-on crash of two street cars in Los Angeles which resulted in injury to twelve passengers and a scab motorman. Injured passengers were victims of the greed for profits by the company, which places the cars in the hands of scab crews

S. P. Joins United Front In 5 States

Join Communists In South In Struggle Program; Pressure Forces National Leaders
To Grant Permission

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Giving way to the pressure of rank and file members of the Socialist Party throughout the country, the National Executive Committee, meeting in Boston Dec. 2, gave permission to state Executive Committees, locals and branches, to enter into united front agreements with the Communist Party. Three days later representatives of the Socialist Party state organizations in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Alabama signed a united front agreement with the Communist Party and called on all other state organizations of the Socialist Party to follow their example.

In California, the District Committee of the Communist Party appealed to the Socialist Party through the editorial columns of the Western Worker in the issue of Nov. 22 to form a united front of struggle in support of the victims of the Spanish terror. Again, in the Western Worker, issue of Dec. 10, the urgency of united action in defense of working class interests was stressed in an editorial, and all locals and branches urged to take immediate action toward that end.

The united front offer made a year ago, which the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in California turned down, it was pointed out, still holds good.

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These premature groups into one movement, and that they are hysterical as they might be today, they are laying the foundation of the terror we will one day have to smash by open combat in the streets, unless we organize a militant anti-fascist struggle today.

"The Commandery" holds its meetings in "Founders Hall" on the third floor of the club. It gathers to its cause, not workers, for no worker would listen to the brazen insanity it dishes out, but the most stupid and vicious elements of the petty bourgeoisie. It makes a special play for clerks and office workers (no offense intended here to the thousands of intelligent white-collar workers who could never be hoodwinked by this tripe) and unemployed, declassed white-collar workers, salesmen and former managers, who are looking for a chance to toady their way back to a soft job at the boss's elbow and would not like to be regarded as "vulgar" working men.

* Stealth Used. These elements are contacted by a method that is as under-

WORKERS RALLY TO SACRAMENTO C. S. "TRIALS"

CARAVAN FROM TULARE
COMES TO PACK COURT
AT FRAME-UP TRIAL

Prepare Delegations

LEO GALLAGHER FIGHTS
ATTEMPT TO PACK
JURY BOX

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 11.—The fifteenth day of the now famous trial of eighteen workers on a variety of faked counts of Criminal Syndicalism finds the second special jury panel exhausted and the notorious Neil McAllister, district attorney, frantically attempting, by every means, to form a jury composed of "anti-Reds."

Caravans of workers from all over the state are preparing to converge on Sacramento in the interests of working class justice. One such group, consisting of about thirty workers with trucks and banners from Porterville, Tulare and Visalia, already had arrived in town Sunday night and was prepared to attend the trial on a body Monday and Tuesday. Caravans from other sections are being prepared.

Sacramento workers are at the court early each morning and the protest movement is gaining ground here.

Judge Lemmon and McAllister are determined to pack the jury-box with anti-working class puppets.

At present, seventeen defendants face trial on four counts. Since all were indicted on six counts, the other two charges (Continued on Page 5, Col. 6.)

Halt Deportation Of Richter; Set New Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The hearing for Otto Richter, militant worker whom bosses are trying to deport to Nazi Germany, has been set for Dec. 18. Richter was arrested during the raid on the Workers' School at 121 Haight St., July 17. He was saved from deportation last week by a writ of habeas corpus filed by the International Labor Defense.

Richter is out on bail furnished by the I. L. D. Deportation to Nazi Germany would deliver him into the hands of the Hitler government and would mean confinement in a brutal fascist concentration camp.

John Diaz, well known among agricultural workers for the struggle he led as organizer for the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, was released Saturday on \$1,000 bail posted by the I. L. D. Diaz is also facing deportation proceedings for working class organization. He was recently removed from Angel Island to the county jail. When asked why this move was made, they replied that the food on Angel's Island was "too good for him."

Custom Tailors Win Demands In Strike Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—For the first time in the history of San Francisco the men's custom tailors made a clean sweep in winning the strike called two days ago.

The walkout became 100 per cent effective by the end of the first day it was called. Shops walked out which had been impossible to organize previously, such as the Artist Tailors and Laif & Zeidlers where not one worker remained on the job.

Three hundred and fifty workers participated in the strike called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Twenty-one shops, 80 per cent of the shops involved, have settled today with closed shop agreements and increases in pay from 10 to 22 per cent, with provisions to adjust underpaid sections.

The few remaining shops expect a settlement shortly. This victory was due to the united front of the workers led by the militant rank and file in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local #266.

CELESTE STRACK WINS RETURN TO U.C.L.A. CLASSES

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11.—Celeste Strack returned to her classes on the U.C.L.A. campus today, the last of five students who were expelled a month ago in a big anti-race campaign to gain reinstatement, as a result of the protest of students and workers from all parts of the country.

The other four were readmitted within ten days of their suspension for fighting for free speech, but Provost E. C. Moore here and President Sproul at Berkeley refused to readmit Celeste Strack, because she was a member of the National Students' League.

Hoping the protest would die down, he tried to stall with a proposed "investigation" but this inquiry was unable to pin on anything to justify the expulsion, and as the protest continued, they finally backed down and readmitted her. The complete victory of the National Students' League who rallied the fight was thus finally won.

Filipinos Kept From Visiting Naval Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Taking the invitation to the general public to visit the fleet as applying to workers, two Filipino workers went to visit the Lexington Sunday afternoon, Dec. 9.

They were stopped at the gangplank when they boarded and not allowed to go any further. Instead they were intimidated and questioned by officers regarding their race and nationality and told that no Orientals were allowed aboard.

They were treated as spies and aliens, despite the fact that many of their own countrymen are members of the navy on that ship. Workers' organizations should protest against such discrimination shown against these Filipino workers, pointing out that members of their race are welcome when they sign up to be used as cannon fodder and should be accorded all privileges to be enjoyed by citizens.

Pseudo Liberal Club Is Headquarters Of Fascists

the newcomer over carefully. This man is identified as having spent some time in the earlier part of the year working around the Workers' School at 121 Haight St., snooping and stool-pigeoning. The card filled out, the victim is admitted to the hall. Not a large hall, but very elegantly fitted. The space in front of the audience is occupied by a loud speaker in a walnut case. From it are pouring the strains of sentimental bourgeois music. On one side is an American flag on a pole topped by a monstrous gold eagle. Huge baskets of chrysanthemums lend a funeral atmosphere. The place is gradually filling up with a grim-looking assortment of middle class neurotics. The bright eyed, sadistic expressions of veteran "subscribers" are mixed with the bewildered countenances of first-timers. Two (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3.)

P. E. MEN URGE STRIKE ACTION ON WEDNESDAY

MILITANTS PRESS FOR AC-
TION UNLESS COMPANY
MEETS DEMANDS

New Frameup Plotted

L. A. RAILWAY COMPANY
"FINDS" STICK OF DYN-
AMITE ON TRACKS

BULLETIN

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—Federal mediators were trying desperately today to avert a strike of 1,600 Pacific Electric trainmen as the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen announced that unless the mediation board instructs company officials to meet union demands by Wednesday, the original strike order would be rescinded. A resolution to this effect was passed yesterday by pressure of rank and file members.

Militant members of the union, tired of the stalling by union officials, are urging that immediate strike action be taken.

If the strike is called, freight service workers in the S. P. and U. P. railroads in the harbor area will also walk out.

United action with the striking Los Angeles Railway workers would bring sufficient pressure to bear against both companies to force them to give important concessions to the workers.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—Despite rain, and while a basis was being laid for another frameup of militant car strikers, hundreds of workers gathered this noon at the Plaza in a demonstration in sympathy with the Los Angeles Railway strikers and against police brutality and use of tear gas in the downtown strike demonstrations.

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party.

A resolution was passed addressed to Mayor Shaw and the Los Angeles Railway, demanding cessation of police brutality and releasing of strikers and sympathizers.

* "Find" Dynamite. Earlier today a frameup basis was laid with the announcement by thugs hired by the railway (Continued on Page 5, Col. 7.)

LOOSE NEW WAVE OF JINGO BALLYHOO AS FLEET REACHES S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Eighty-seven ships brought nearly 30,000 sailors of the United States fleet to San Francisco Saturday morning. The city is bedecked with red, white and blue bunting and the capitalist newspapers have printed hundreds of inches of the customary ballyhoo—hypocritical backslapping, anti-Japanese war-scare headlines, and front-page "editorials," trying to whip up a patriotic orgy while in Washington, D. C., plans are being worked out for more military bases on this coast.

Scores of high navy officials are scheduled to speak before scores of so-called "luncheon clubs," urging more war preparations, while the enlisted men are left to shift for themselves and drink in beer parlors, speak-easies, saloons, and all manner of dives, which are running full blast, offering special inducements to the sailors.

Slushy news stories, dripping with sentiment, describe in glowing colors the typical welcome which San Francisco gives to "its" fleet—meaning the officers only.

* Talk of Wage-Cuts.

But the sailors, it seems, are not so certain their welcome is bona-fide. They are talking about wage-cuts in the same manner as millions of civilian workers are talking. They are talking politics and war and they are attempting to grope their way out of an ever-thickening fog of war propaganda, based at this time on anti-Japanese slogans.

There can be no doubt, from the things these workers in uniform say, that they have been subjected to plenty of war propaganda. Some of them are predicting war with Japan within another year. They are talking (Continued on Page 5, Col. 6.)

Have You Enlisted In the Western Worker Bazaar Brigades? (See P.5)

San Pedro Shipyard Workers Force Wage Increases Up to 10 to 15 P. C.

LUCKENBACH SEAMEN ON STRIKE WAGE WAR AGAINST I.S.U. SELL-OUT FAKERS

By a Worker Correspondent

SEATTLE, Dec. 11.—A rank and file (ISU) ship's committee on the Robert Luckenbach held a meeting at sea and decided, on arrival, to strike. However, due to their inexperience with regard to trade union tactics, they did not formulate their demands, but left this in the hands of the ISU fakers.

These fakers raised the demand of "the average intercoastal scale," which means approximately \$30 per month for AB's, or \$15 more than what is being paid now. However, upon being questioned by Marine Workers Industrial Union delegates they said that the demands were for \$60 per month but that they (the ISU leaders) would take \$50.

This has created a great deal of confusion, many strikers not knowing whether they are fighting for \$45-50 as the intercoastal scale, or for \$60. This confusion, together with the strike-breaking statements of the officials are intended by the officials to break the strike.

Gill Sabotages

Pete Gill, the business agent of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast has said, according to the capitalist press, that "this strike is unofficial—the union has nothing to do with it." This sabotaging assistance by other A. F. of L. organizations is an attempt to pave the way for the cops to smash the strike.

The MWIU has notified all ports on the Coast, the Gulf and the East Coast to spread this strike to the entire Luckenbach fleet and has pointed out to the seamen the necessity of turning this struggle into one for our original demands, which are: \$75 for AB's; a proportionate increase in all departments; eight hour day

for all departments; right to join the union of one's choice; a centralized shipping bureau controlled by elected committees of seamen and action on our original demands by the National Longshoremen's Board by Jan. 1.

Split Ranks

The crew of the Lewis Luckenbach which was in dry dock wanted to strike, but was restrained by the delegates of the Marine Firemen, Watertenders & Oilers Union, who told them to "sit tight." Consequently only the deck department walked out.

The Dorothy Luckenbach was kept out in the stream for a few days, but was finally brought alongside the dock. Practically the entire crew, with the exception of the officers, came out on strike when the ship docked.

Mr. Fox, the business agent of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union and secretary of the Ferry and Tug Boatmen's Union told the officers on the Robert Luckenbach to remain aboard. Then he instructed his members on the tug boats to pull the scab-steamers Robert Luckenbach into dry dock. Pickets showered the boat with stones.

Yesterday the Jacob Luckenbach came into Tacoma and the entire crew walked out on strike, raising the same demands as the Robert's crew. The longshoremen and tanners came out in sympathy and arrangements are being made with the ILA to use the local hall for picket headquarters. The MWIU has issued a leaflet to the unemployed both in Seattle and Tacoma to support the strike.

ISU officials continue to call the strike "unofficial." But rank and file seamen prove its official character by the effectiveness of the picket line and by forcing Gill, King, Fox and Co. to put out coffee to pickets.

Barbusse, Strachey Laud "Peace On Earth," Now in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11.—Hailed by John Strachey and Henri Barbusse as an effective piece of anti-imperialist propaganda "Peace On Earth" opened in Los Angeles on December 5th, at the Alhambra Theatre, 1318 South Figueroa Street, L. A.

"Peace on Earth" is of well defined class character. The unity of the workers in the play portrays the fight of the workers throughout the world for abolition of war as a profit industry making dollars for the capitalists and taking the lives of millions of innocent workers.

From the moment that the German seamen go over to the side of the striking American seamen, when they find out that they are not loading soap but gunpowder the play is intense, and will keep you in a state of suspense.

The entire production is up to a high standard.

This play showed to over one hundred thousand workers in New York City last year when every other capitalist play could not muster a handful of an audience.

—Make the Bazaar a Success!

Union Iron Workers Need Clean Quarters and Lockers

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Bigger and better quarters are needed for shipyard employees at the Union Iron Workers. At the present, quarters where you change your clothes are too small to accommodate everybody so that some have to dress outside. This is not so bad on a sunny day but is hell on a rainy day. There are not enough lockers for one-fourth of the workers.

We are working for better quarters and lockers. We think the company can stand the expense. If they need the money I think they can get it from the Better Housing Program now in progress. Many small property owners are taking advantage of this and a large company can do the same. What do you think?

—Shipyard Worker.

(Get in contact with others in the shipyard who are members of the Shipyard and Allied Workers' Union and demand more lockers from the company.—Editor.)

Oakland P.W.U.U. Elects Delegates

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 10.—Local No. 2 of the Public Works and Unemployed Union has elected a board of directors of five. They are sponsoring a committee of five which is to see to the sending of delegates to the National Unemployed Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in January.

Local No. 2 has taken up the cases of several S.E.R.A. workers and has succeeded, by united action, in getting them jobs and relief, after they had been waiting for months.

The union will hold its meeting Monday night at 1711 Seventh St., Oakland, at 7:45 p.m. instead of 8, as has been the case heretofore.

MEN UNITE TO FIGHT COMPANY UNION TRICK

MILITANT ACTION WILL WIN FURTHER CONCESSIONS

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Dec. 11.—For the first time since the Bethlehem Steel Building Corporation, a subsidiary of the Great Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has had control of the shipyard here in San Pedro, the workers have been able to force the management to give them a wage increase. Two weeks ago a raise averaging between 10 and 15 per cent was given to most of the workers in the yard. This brings the wage schedule up to 85 cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents an hour for helpers. This compares with 68 cents and 47 cents respectively before. The only ones who didn't get a raise were the painters and they are the least organized of all the departments in the yard; they still get 55 cents an hour.

This raise wasn't given to us because the Bethlehem had pity on us poor workers, whom they knew were practically on the verge of starvation due to increased prices and low wages—and due to the fact that things were made doubly bad because we are practically all part-time workers and average about two or three days a week. No, the raise was given only because the workers who are organized in the Shipyard Workers' Union #19,667 of the A. F. of L. finally took action against the wishes of their business agent and set a time limit on the yard.

Present Own Demands.

We had gone out in sympathy with the longshoremen and seamen last June 9. About ten days after the strike started, we drew up a list of our own demands and presented them to the three shipyards here in the harbor. (A few weeks ago the superintendent of the Bethlehem yard, Forster, came out and said he had never received them.) All during the strike we stood 100% behind our demands. Nobody returned to work.

When the agreement was reached whereby the longshoremen went back, we, on the advice of our secretary, Farmer, decided to go thinking that our grievances would also be taken care of by the Longshore Arbitration Board. All that we got after three months of waiting was an election held by the Regional Labor Board to determine who represented the men for collective bargaining—ours or the company union. This election was held at the request of a government agency, on their property, with their own ballots, at the time specified by them, while their own employees opened the ballots and counted them. The vote proved overwhelmingly that the workers wanted our union to represent them. The company union got only two votes.

Can You Answer These Questions?

(Answers will be found at the bottom of Page 5)

1. Who was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov?
2. What is the definition of the word "Soviet"?
3. Why is March 18th celebrated by the workers of all countries?
4. How many Negroes are there in the population of the United States?
5. How many Scottsboro Boys are being framed?
6. Why is the Gran-Chaco War being fought between Bolivia and Paraguay?
7. Who was it said: "Every cook must learn to run the government?"
8. What is the meaning of the phrase, "Black Belt"?
9. Why is the Mexican government running the Catholic Priests out of Mexico?
10. What was the direct money cost of the World War?

Revoke Election.

After the election we waited to hear word from the Regional Labor Board as to when the arbitration would begin. But instead, we got word a month later that the election had been illegal. It seems that Bethlehem had protested to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and they had decided in favor of the company. At the same time we found out that another election could not be held because Bethlehem had refused to cooperate in calling one. The grounds for ruling in favor of the company were that the company was not present at the time to challenge the voters. In this way the National Labor Relations Board practically legalized the company union.

Won't Support Company Union.

Our delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. reported that these things were going on on a national scale—that ours was not an isolated case, but one of many. He therefore proposed that a time limit of fifteen days be put on the yards within which to meet our demands. The membership voted practically unanimously in favor of this proposal. This action had the shipyards scared and for the first time since the strike the Bethlehem tried to revive the company union. But it did not get any support from the workers. At the union meeting held just before the time limit was to have expired, the members felt that at that time we were not in a position to strike. It was therefore voted to postpone action on the time limit until such time as we wanted to bring the matter up again.

Action Forced Raise.

The day after the expiration of the time limit Bethlehem got five workers together and through them revived the company union. But what a farce it was! It seems that all they needed were five workers. These five were selected from the higher-paid class, only one of whom belonged to the union. At the meeting which followed, the company came out with its wage increase, which also included time-and-a-half for Saturday afternoons and eight legal holidays per year. But we know that it was only as a result of the action we took in setting a time limit on the yards that forced the company to grant the increase—even though technically it was granted through the company union.

Thirty-Hour Week.

But this increase does not meet any of the basic requirements and demands of the shipyard workers. Due to the part-time nature of the ship repairing industry it is absolutely necessary, just as in

the case of the longshoremen, that a division of work be created. This means a 30-hour week, but a 30-hour week not at our expense but at the company's expense. That's why we are not satisfied with the raise because we are determined to stick together and work toward building the union much stronger than it is now so that we can gain all our demands, which are: \$1.20 per hour for mechanics; 80 cents per hour for helpers; \$1 per hour for semi-skilled workers; a 30-hour week, and last, but not least, recognition of our union.

Farmer.

One more point that is very important: Our secretary and business agent, Farmer, who is the only paid official in the union, puts complete faith in the government and the Regional Labor Board. This, despite the board's open union-breaking activities and tacit recognition of the company union. Perhaps this can be explained by the fact that he is an ex-officer of the navy who is now retired on a government pension. Or maybe he is a labor faker working for the shipyards. All his actions seem to point that way.

At the same time, Farmer does not put any faith in the workers of Southern California. During the maritime strike we smashed once and for all the theory that San Pedro is a scab town. Today the streetcar men in Los Angeles are smashing the theory that Southern California is different from San Francisco and the rest of the country. This theory was smashed by our sticking together for three solid months without wavering. At this time an expression of lack of confidence in the workers' desire and ability to struggle for a decent living standard is only working in the interests of the employers. Therefore the workers should be wary of any people who express such thoughts and ideas. We are strong! We are united! We don't have to depend upon anyone but ourselves and the rest of our class, the working class, for strength!

The gains we have made, small as they may be, prove that we can force a company even as strong as Bethlehem Steel to come across. It proves that by correct work and the use of proper tactics at the proper time we can finally force union recognition from the strongest. But to do this we will need the unity of all shipyard workers on the Coast, together with the help of our brothers, the other maritime workers. This is a problem that will be solved by the Maritime Federation proposed by the militant longshoremen's local of San Francisco.

3 Militant Workers Deported From L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Three workers left Los Angeles yesterday in a government car in charge of the immigration service. They are being deported on the grounds that they are Communists.

This is the first instance of deportation in about a year of workers charged with being Communists and, unless strenuous fights are waged throughout the country, a new wave of deportations will start.

Those deported yesterday are Sophocles Devranos, 47 years of age, who is being sent to Greece; Ivar Stjernmark, 35, who is going to Sweden; and Daniel Johnston, 36, who is being sent to Canada.

Devranos was originally ordered deported four years ago, but repeated legal battles by his fellow workers have resulted in repeated postponements until now. Stjernmark and Johnston were arrested a few weeks ago, and deportation proceedings were rushed through.

U. S. Chamber Commerce Lauds Thugs

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—Launching a lying and vicious attack against Communism, vigilantes were lauded to the skies in their recent fascist attacks against the working class of San Francisco, in an address made by Adolph Schleicher, director of the United States Chamber of Commerce at a banquet of the western divisional convention of the Chamber of Commerce held at the Biltmore Hotel, Sunday night.

Following Schleicher, Dr. Frederick P. Woelner, assistant professor of education at the University of California at Los Angeles, made the startling discovery that "there are no poor in this country." "Under the capitalist system," said Dr. Woelner, "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, too."

—Make the Bazaar a Success!

L. A. Police Chief Lauds Chain Gangs

PASADENA, Dec. 11.—A plea to the authorities to fingerprint all migratory workers preparatory to sending them to concentration camps outside the city was made by James E. Davis, Los Angeles chief of police, in a talk at the Hartzell Methodist Church here recently.

Davis spoke on "Americanism vs. Communism" and disled out a filthy mess of lies and half-truths. He was particularly vicious in attacking migratory workers and pointed out, as a suggestion to local fascists, that in Georgia, Alabama and Florida they are given six months or more on chain gangs and are forced to work for private companies at the rate of 50 cents per day, providing cheap labor and plenty of graft.

He deplored the racial equality fights being waged by the Communists and declared Communists responsible for unemployment.

Klamath-Cal. Lumber Camps Need Union To Better Conditions

Chicago Gangsters Imported To Break L.A. Railway Strike

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—The Los Angeles Railway Company has imported Chicago gunmen to break the strike with sanction of the police department.

Last night, one such gunman while off duty got drunk and talkative in a restaurant here.

"I was brought here from Chicago as a guard," he hiccupped proudly. Then, lest his listeners might not be willing to accept his word that he was a hired strike breaker, he pulled out a pink slip of paper which showed that he was a guard. This was signed by Chief of Police James E. Davis.

It has also come to light that during the rush hours of the day, at least one hundred big cars are parked on a parking lot at Twelfth and Broadway, each of them loaded with thugs, and one by one they trail the scab cars out into outlying territory, watching to attack strikers who take militant action.

When the strike is over, Los Angeles will have a new crop of gangsters and perverts running at large and waiting for another strike to break. Chief Davis, of course, will not seriously disturb his unofficial industrial police force between strikes.

The food could be worse, I guess, but if it were, a person would have a hard time living on it, and they charge \$1.05 a day for it, while the welfare says a family of four can live on \$15 to \$20 per month.

The fellows working in the woods where it is real hard on clothes must figure at least 25 cents a day for loggers' shoes cost \$12 to \$18 per pair. Shirts got snagged in the brush so much you are lucky if they last two months. Overalls the same. And in the winter there are rain clothes that cost \$9 or \$10 an outfit.

Union Officials Reject C. P. Offer To Aid L. A. Strikers

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—An offer by the Communist Party, Los Angeles section, to aid striking Los Angeles Railway workers with funds was rejected today by Vice-President Armstrong and President Featherstone.

When John Leech, section organizational secretary, and John Leary, appeared at the door of the strike meeting with credentials, they were kept waiting outside until Armstrong and Featherstone appeared.

"We'd like awfully well to take it, but we must refuse," said Armstrong. "If there were some way you could give it to us without it becoming known," he continued. "We have no fight with the Communist Party; we want you to help us very badly, but—"

Armstrong and Featherstone fear that the Communist Party might aid so materially that a strike would be won. It is a slander against the rank and file to pass the buck and save the impression that it is they, the rank and file, who are afraid of the militant strike program of the Party. The leadership has been fighting the militancy of the rank and file ever since the strike began.

"STEVEDORE" is the first working class play ever to be seen on the legitimate stage here. The New York production, which ran over six months on Broadway, received the highest plaudits of the most eminent critics, who wrote of the play with almost unprecedented enthusiasm, despite their lack of interest in its theme of militant class struggle.

"Stevedore" by Paul Peters and George Sklar, dramatizes the effort of New Orleans longshoremen, white and black, to overcome numerous race-prejudice fostered by the ruling class, and unite in a powerful militant struggle. There are forty-two in the cast.

Like Camping Out.

The cabins! The different men built them when the camp was first started. When it rains, nearly all of them leak in one or more spots. We have to furnish our own mattress and blankets and the fleas nearly carry one away. The only thing the company furnishes is a stove, an army cot and wood for the stove of the men go over to the mill and carry it to the cabins. There are no electric lights, and for all this they charge us \$ per month.

The men are dissatisfied and they all realize that a union is what is needed. Let's go, fellows of the Redwood District! Let's get a great big union going, to fight for better conditions and higher wages.

—A Logger.

Daily Rehearsals As S. F. Opening Of 'Stevedore' Nears

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Intensive preparations are going forward for the forthcoming production of "Stevedore."

Most of the Los Angeles cast have arrived, and are having daily rehearsals. Present are Lou Rosser, the Blacksnake of the play, one of the principal parts; Sid Williams, who plays Walcott, the white longshore boss, Ed Walsh, Negro boss and stool pigeon, and many others.

A fine chorus of Negro singers is being assembled, whose appearance will lend moments of contrasting emotion and beauty to the dramatic action of the play.

Final announcements of the opening date and place will soon be made.

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ORGANIZE!! A Section For Improvement of Methods

What Are the Functions of a Section Organizer?

By E. H. and K. M., Dist. Organization Department

Some section organizers think that their job is only to take orders and decisions from the higher committees and transfer them to the Section Committees and the units. This method would be all right for simply a contact man between the higher committees and lower organizations. But to accept orders and decisions mechanically, and transfer them mechanically, will not help anyone to achieve the objectives for which plans and decisions are made. It will only aid in creating more confusion and discouragement among the comrades in their daily activity.

In our Party, the political and organizational responsibilities of the Section organizer are equal to those of the District organizer, but they are confined to a smaller territorial scope.

Used In Campaigns

Thus, plans can be worked out concretely to organize struggles to improve the conditions of the workers. The Section organizer must also use his knowledge of workers' conditions in relation to the Party campaigns, so that these campaigns will be brought to the sections and unit territories with a correct method for

literature agent and squad captain. The unit Buro must function regularly as the political guide and organizational aid to every unit member.

d) The Section must have regular discussions in the unit, and educational classes (at least weekend classes on a section basis) with special classes for unit organizers.

Units To Be Supplied

The section literature department not only must sell literature, but must supply all units in the Section with sufficient literature, and keep his distribution on a constantly increasing scale. The Section must also have a printing apparatus that can function under any conditions (even conditions of extreme terror) without interruption in the work. A similar apparatus must exist in every unit in the section.

Functioning Committees

These higher committees should meet regularly, and not only discuss the political and organizational questions that come from the district and center for the general activities of the Party, but should also discuss concretely how to create new situations and possibilities in the section in order to mobilize the workers for struggle to improve their conditions.

c) To have functioning unit organizers and unit Buros.

The job of the unit organizer is the same as that of the section organizer, but covers a smaller territory. The unit organizer must have reliable comrades in his unit assigned to the following jobs: agit-prop director, dues secretary, membership director,

literature agent and squad captain. The unit Buro must function regularly as the political guide and organizational aid to every unit member.

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Urges More Stress On the Recruiting of Members' Wives

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—I read the plan of work for our district with great interest. We all know that the time is ripe for building our Party, especially in the factories. However, there is one point which I think should be emphasized in our recruiting. This is the question of enrolling women in the party. Especially we need to get in the wives of the men who join.

In the past it has often happened that a man would be interested and give promise of becoming a good worker, but as he developed and became more and more aware of the urgency of our activity his wife would be a drag instead of a help, because she had not developed along with him. The remedy for this is to recruit the wife at the same time as the husband. Experience has shown moreover, that the class-conscious women are very militant, and absolutely essential, especially in time of strike, when they can either make or break the morale of their striking husbands.

L.G.B.

Finances for the sections must be handled by a small, reliable and permanent functioning finance committee, whose duty will be to raise funds to carry on the activities and campaigns without having to depend on the district for financial help.

We should strive to build such organizations in the sections as Young Communist League, Shop Units, Shop Committees, mass organizations such as I.U.O.L. (Independent Unions, AFL Rank and File groups, Unemployed organizations, I.L.D. branches, International Workers Order, Women's Councils, F.S.U. branches, League against War and Fascism and all language organizations and Workers' Clubs. All these organizations must have functioning fractions. This is especially important in the TRADE UNIONS.

Even with the best Section Committees and units, a daily personal check-up and guide by the Section organizer is the only guarantee of a complete mastering of all situations, and the building of a real mass movement in the sections.

Shop Bulletin Review

The "Union Iron Worker" for December marks the tenth issue of this Shop Bulletin issued by the Communist Party unit in the Shops.

While several articles in the Bulletin bring out concrete problems of the workers in the Union Iron Works, the content is too general and almost the same subject matter as is printed in the Union Bulletin. The definite role of a shop unit is not explained and the struggles in different departments in the Union Iron Works is not disclosed. The content of the bulletin is directed toward a general public such as the article to Epic voters. This is all very well but the articles should point out the problems of the Iron workers in relation to the solution to the problems proposed by the Communist Party.

One fault in the bulletin is that there is not enough workers' correspondence. This is probably because enough stress is not laid on the fact that the bulletin is part of the day to day shop work written by the workers in the shop. It is not issued in the name of the shop unit but in a general title by "the Communist Party and the Young Communist League."

We suggest that a little box be made in the next one urging the workers to write in to their bulletin and that the editorial board try to make it more of a definite expression of the workers in the shop with the Communist program brought out in relation to them.

In the article about the A.F. of L. Convention, considering that this is a Communist Bulletin, the attitude directed by the A.F. of L. could have been made clearer instead of the contents used which would have been all right in any union bulletin.

In the make-up of this bulletin more care should have been taken in drawing in headlines and cartoons so that they will be more legible.

—M. C.

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—M. C.

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East of the Rockies

Rubber Strike Threatened

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Two of the country's largest rubber companies, both located in Akron, Ohio, will make an attempt to block workers' elections here, it is reported. William Green, A. F. of L. leader, says labor will use its "full moral and economic" power in attempting to force the National Labor Board to order an election among the workers of the Goodrich and Firestone rubber companies. Green, who is in position to force the companies to allow the elections—if he were not working hand in glove with the companies—instead talks of "moral" force, when he should be talking of mass picketing and workers' solidarity against both the bosses and the fake labor board.

General Electric "In the Money"

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Gerard R. Swope, president of the General Electric Company, one of the country's largest monopolies and a veritable slave market for workers, says profits available for dividends in his company have increased from \$8,800,000 last season to \$13,600,000 for the same period this year. This is in addition to the unknown millions of dollars paid out in salaries to "high priced" executives.

Profits for all the major monopolists of the country have been increased because of the Roosevelt NRA policy of reducing wages and stretching the work. That is why the capitalist papers are full of ballyhoo about "returning prosperity"—for the bosses.

More Millions For "Air Defense"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The National Air Defense Association, a new jingoistic organization of super-patriots, is getting behind a campaign to get \$200,000,000 from the government to build a few more air bases.

Plans call for the building of bases up and down the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Porto Rico. Starving workers and their families are given little or nothing and face constantly the threat of starvation. Yet, the bosses and their tools who form these so-called "defense" organizations, spend untold millions for war preparations and expect the workers to fight their imperialist wars for them.

Another "Fireside Chat" Looms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—That worthy radio salesman, the President of the United States, plans another "talk to the nation" according to some of his "closest assistants." The president has just returned to the newly-renovated White House—including a fancy penthouse from vacation at Warm Springs. He is reported as "beyond" which in workers' language means something like "well-fed."

Roosevelt is hatching new schemes for persuading the unemployed to starve gracefully, which he probably will divulge in his radio talk.

School Lunches Reap Profit

BROOKLYN, Dec. 11.—Hungry children mean nothing to high school authorities in this city. They are jubilant because they have discovered that they have made a profit of \$224,000 off lunches paid for with checks of students. In Soviet Russia the children come first and get their lunches free. Here, where profit and not the feeding of children is the motive power, the kids divvy up the dimes or they don't eat. \$224,000 would have paid for a lot of free lunches.

Don't Place Burden On Business, Pleads Mr. Harriman

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—If further evidence were needed of the cooperation between Big Business and Roosevelt's New Deal in attacking the workers' standards of living, this evidence has been furnished by the Big Shots themselves here. Henry J. Harriman, national president of the Chamber of Commerce, told a regional gathering of C. of C. men that business "favors working out a sound and just economic system."

"Gradual Process."

He then outlined a typical Chamber of Commerce program for "changing the pattern of our economic life." His first point took up the unemployment insurance from the "big business angle." He declared reserves should be set up for sickness, accident, unemployment and old age. These to be accomplished by a "gradual process" rather than placing the burden immediately upon business.

This is the same sort of ballyhoo the Roosevelt philanthropists feed the workers. Business is to be protected from "large burdens" at the expense of the immediate needs of starving and semi-starving millions.

Asubsidy To Industry.

His second point of "greater security for investments by constructive rules and regulations" to be formulated by the Securities Commission is nothing more or less than an appeal for government subsidy to industry plus government sanction of monopoly.

Harriman outlined, in all, seven points and wound up with the statement that relief should be organized for administering solely to vital needs and for offering a stepping stone to "real jobs." Or, in plain words, the workers are to be forced to live below the subsistence level and to be graduated from this to jobs that will demand ever-increasing hours of work and starvation wages.

C. of C. Head Urges Higher Sales Tax

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—A state income tax and a 3 to 4 per cent sales tax were recommended yesterday by Henry J. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in an address to the directors of the State Chamber of Commerce at the Biltmore Hotel.

Harriman further declared, in referring to the demands for unemployment insurance, "a period of several years should be set aside for the accumulation of necessary funds for these forms of social security."

PIPE LINE WORKERS WIN \$1 A DAY PAY INSTEAD OF \$5 A MO.

EXPOSE OF MOJAVE LABOR CAMPS STOPS SPREAD OF RACKET

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—The transient workers, working on the Los Angeles water pipe line at Mojave, as a result of the conditions they worked under are now getting one dollar a day "and found" to pacify them. Had these conditions remained this use of relief workers by private utility and other corporations would have been extended.

The winning of one dollar a day, where they formerly got 50 cents a day (\$5.00 a month), was won because of the action taken in protesting by a group of workers who quit the camp and spread what was going on in Mojave every place they went. Articles in the Western Worker in recent issues helped by exposing these conditions.

These workers also forced the Los Angeles Daily News to print the story. This victory will no doubt have its effects in other camps where conditions are bad. The camp officers are trying to prevent any organization of any kind in the Mojave camps, and that is the next step, if the workers are to make further wage gains.

—D. C.

Second Communist Alderman Elected To Winnipeg Board

WINNIPEG, Canada, Dec. 7.—Martin J. Forkin, candidate of the Communist Election Committee, was elected to the City Council from Ward 3 with a vote exceeding that of all other candidates. Forkin received 4,429 first choice votes.

On Friday night, after reports of watchers at the election headquarters reported that Forkin's victory was conceded, he was asked to address the crowd of workers jamming the hall. He declared:

"I believe that the victory in Ward 3 is not a personal one for me, but a victory for the policy of the Communist Election Committee which fought against relief cuts and against deportations."

Police Chief, Company Officials Cooperate to Attack Strikers

By HAROLD J. ASHE

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—The Los Angeles Railway Corp., feeling sorry for the poor, unprotected cops, has supplied the police department not only with the gas bombs, but with gas-bomb guns as well.

This revelation is one bomb that the railway corporation didn't want exploded. But cops who play around with teargas bombs get careless and so the truth came out.

A. W. Gifford, police inspector in charge of the strike detail, admitted that the railway was supplying the weapons, as did A. L. Ballinger of the agency which supplies the bombs. Capt. Dick Hill, special agent for the company, reluctantly verified the facts.

* Everybody Knows.

In fact, everyone is in on the secret now, except P. B. Harris, general manager of the railway. He says he doesn't know where the bombs come from, but said he "would try to find out." Chief of Police James E. Davis, who spends most of his time speaking against the "Reds," was not greatly disturbed by the revelations.

However, Davis "didn't think" the company supplied them. He opined that "the bombs being used were some given us by shippers after the longshoremen's strike at San Pedro was settled." Evidently, the shippers felt the surplus supply would be in the proper hands and be put to good use, if Davis's explanation were correct. The above facts show that such explanation isn't correct, but Davis didn't help matters by such an explanation.

* "Who? The L. A. Railway."

The bombs come in two types. One, the "jumbo grenade," costs \$11.02, while the teargas projectile used in the one and one-half inch teargas gun costs \$5 each.

"Who is supplying the tear gas bombs?" Inspector Gifford was asked.

"The Los Angeles Railway," he replied.

"It's the public's own fault if it gets gassed," said this "public servant." "If they don't like it, they should move on."

Ballinger, warehouse superintendent for the Federal Laboratories, 1350 E. Sixth St., admitted that: "We are sending the bombs to the Los Angeles Rail-

way Corporation in care of the police department. We send the bills to the railway company. The tear gas guns are handled the same way."

Capt. Hill, the company's special agent, when asked about the source of the bombs, snapped back, "What difference does it make?"

* "We Co-operate."

"If my answer is to be used for newspaper publication," announced Hill, "I won't tell you. I don't believe the newspapers should print information of that kind because it gives the public the wrong impression. They say: 'Well, there's another corporation again.'"

"As a matter of fact, we have at all times been ready to co-operate with the police department and"—here he guffawed—"especially now, of course. We believe in co-operating."

Hill concluded that "of course, if the police were misusing the gas, they might be subject to criticism, but as long as they are using it in the interest of the public and not of the company, I can't see that it makes any difference."

The "public" will please bear this in mind the next time they, the "public," get gassed, as they have been several times in downtown Los Angeles recently.

Chief Davis echoed Hill's "What of it?"

* "Looting" Is Excused.

"If the city council will give us money to buy tear gas with, we'll be only too glad to have it because we're going to need it."

"As a matter of fact, I thought the bombs being used were some given to us by shippers after the longshoremen's strike at San Pedro was settled. The gas deteriorates, you know, and becomes inert after about a year, so the shippers gave it to us."

"Furthermore, gas was not used in these downtown riots until the mobs were ready to break into stores and loot and destroy property. We had to use the gas to prevent that happening."

Harris, the general manager, said: "That's news to me, although if the police department asked us for any kind of co-operation, I expect that we would give it, naturally."

* Feed 635 Cops.

The company has also coop-

Neglect Patients In Understaffed Eureka General Hospital

EUREKA, Calif., Dec. 10.—Here are a few incidents that I saw during the few times that I visited that institution of commercialized medical aid—the Eureka General Hospital.

One was a government-patient—a young lad from one of the local CCC camps, who had been hurt. This boy had been given an enema in the morning and had soiled the bed. He had to lie there in the soiled bed for more than two hours before he got any attention.

Other patients complained of not getting their faces washed until noon.

* Neglect

The worst case of neglect that I saw was a young fellow who had been injured severely in one of the logging camps. He was in the hospital for several days without an enema or an examination to find out the extent of his injuries.

He was evidently hurt internally for he wasn't able to urinate without the aid of a catheter. He was given all the water he wanted to drink and, naturally, being feverish, he drank one glass after another. He had to wait 18 hours before the urine was taken.

* Need Organization

All this neglect is due to the extreme exploitation of the lumber workers who have to pay a certain amount each month for hospitalization fees, and the hospital officials, to make their own profits larger, in turn, exploit the nurses and also the doctors, by cutting down on the hospital staff as much as possible.

There are not nearly enough nurses to take care of all the patients, which proves beyond a doubt, how badly in need of organization the workers, including the nurses, of this locality are.

—Unit 3 Correspondent

Foreign News Briefs

Father of Nazi Plan Dropped

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Gotfried Feder, whom Hitler says is a founder of the Nazi Party and whose theories first caught Hitler's fancy in a Munich saloon years ago, has been relieved of all his governmental duties and has been given a pension for life.

All that remain of Hitler's original platform are the anti-working class, anti-Semitic planks. Important changes in the Nazi plan of action are slated to be made soon and as a result, those who still cling to the original regime are slated for retirement or outright dismissal.

Relief Splits Japanese Diet

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—A crisis faces the Japanese Diet, now in session, over the problem of whether or not to allow a sum of \$113,390,000 for relief of the starving millions of peasants and workers. A compromise sum, considerably less, has been proposed. The Diet already has okayed the largest war budget in its history, more than one billion yen.

Party leaders favor the compromise in order to keep the matter from precipitating a general election at which it is certain a good many of them would lose their well-paying jobs.

Japan Warned Against Oil Seizure

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—The United States and British governments, afraid lest Japan grab all the oil in Manchukuo, have sent sharp warnings to the Japanese government. Japanese attempts to monopolize the oil industry in Manchukuo, are part of the overhauling of that area, preparatory to building a war base for an attack against the Soviet Union. Capitalist interests in the United States and England are jealous of their profits, hence the kick to Japan.

Hamburg Workers Fired

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 7.—German shipping, as a result of the war economic "policies" of Hitler, has decreased severely during the last few months.

As a result, large scale firing of workers is taking place in the Hamburg shipbuilding yards and freighting firms.

Russian Workers Have Plenty, Editor Says

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—Benjamin Z. Goldberg, associate editor of a local paper, recently returned from the U. S. S. R., says the Soviet workers do not lack the necessities of life. He says the Soviets have "tackled the economic structure at the bottom" and that "in another five years Russia will be well away." He also told of the good work being done in the Jewish republic of Birobidjan and that the "Jews are migrating there in large numbers."

Los Angeles I. L. D. Appeals For Aid To Raise Property Bail

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—The International Labor Defense has issued an urgent appeal to all sympathizers in and around Los Angeles to offer the use of their property for bailing out workers arrested in the class struggle.

The need for more property has become especially acute, since the Imperial Valley strikes and the wholesale arrests of workers during the maritime strike in San Pedro. Many former contacts for bail purposes cannot now be used, Pettis Perry, district organizer of the I. L. D. pointed out, due to legal technicalities.

James McShann and Joseph Toth, two of the workers arrested at the June 1st demonstration of unemployed workers in front of the Law Building, are still in jail due to the exorbitant bail set by Judge Crum. L. A. Times attorney, \$64,000 worth of property must be put up in order to get these workers out.

The I. L. D. has set itself a quota of raising \$100,000 in property for bail purposes. To this end, all sympathizers who have property which can be used, or who know friends with such property, are urged to communicate at once with the I. L. D. at 127 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. The telephone number is Madison 4415.

The I. L. D. has handled tens of thousands of dollars in property bail without once having endangered the safety of the property.

AFL Member Beaten In Jail By Red Squad

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Louis Egishian, member of the Cooks' Union #215, A. F. of L., was arrested last Saturday night during the demonstration of striking street car men at Seventh and Broadway. He was held incommunicado for 72 hours, after being beaten up at Central station by members of the Red Squad.

Repeated requests to call the I. L. D. were denied. Finally he got in contact with his union. They pleaded poverty as an excuse for not furnishing him with an attorney, and got a public defender for him instead.

The offense for which Egishian was arrested was cutting trolley wires, although he was first charged with distributing leaflets. In jail, a detective came to see him and said they would discharge him if he would sign a paper absolving the police of abusing him. He refused. Finally, he was taken into court and the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Meaning the "red squad" got in its work. When Egishian returned to his job he was fired because he was labeled a "Red." He is now taking up the case through his union.

seemed as if snow had fallen, so thickly were the leaflets strewn. He dropped them into the laps of spectators at an open-air cinema, and among the tables of cafes in the squares. There have been many rumors as to his fate, but no trace of the plane has ever been found. Whether he was shot down by pursuing planes or fell into the sea for lack of fuel will probably never be known.

World Events and Western Workers

By Emmett Kirby

"The Story of My Death" Heroic Tale of Fight Against Italian Fascism — De Bosis, Disillusioned With Mussolini's Failure to Keep His Promises, Tries To Agitate Workers To Resistance

Though the class war is daily and in all countries, filled with tales of the heroism of workers individually and collectively, too rarely do these events get recorded.

The following condensation from "The Story of My Death" by Arturo De Bosis gives a keen insight into the reactions of a young man who had not learned to work in an organized way, but hated fascism and capitalism with an undying hate. Moreover, this hate was born, not in his own persecution, but in that of the masses of workers and peasants under Mussolini, and he saw clearly the class character of the struggle and that he must rouse these masses. His conclusion, "I shall be worth more dead than alive," is, of course, as incorrect as it is possible to be, though it is understandable in a poet whose whole life and training has tended toward the "glorious gesture" and the individual viewpoint and consideration of making his name curd.

With such fine spirit it is unfortunate he was not able to work with others so that lasting organizational results might have been the fruit of his efforts, and the "glorious gesture" a mere pseudonym of an individual but the actual name of a fighting anti-fascist organization.

De Bosis was the son of a distinguished Italian poet and an American mother from New England, and when thirty was a poet and essayist of great promise. Some may remember him for a lecture tour he made in the United States. After Mussolini's march on Rome he was enthusiastic about the better conditions promised, but quickly became disillusioned with fascism. Having lost that belief, he did not know where to turn and, almost despairing, turned to sending out chain letters to agitate for opposition to this oppressive rule.

The following letter tells his story. The postmark shows that it was mailed on his way to the aviation field from which he took off on his flight to Rome. He asked the friend to whom it was sent to have it published in case he never returned:

Tomorrow at three o'clock, in a meadow on the Cote d'Azur, I have a rendezvous with Pegasus. Pegasus is the name of my airplane. It has a russet body and white wings; and though it is as strong as 80 horses, it is as slim as a swallow. I found it in the forest, and its old master will bring it to me on the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea, believing in perfect sincerity that it will serve the pleasures of an idle young Englishman.

To drop figures of speech

(which I had to use in order to leave the origins of my airplane discreetly vague) we are going to Rome to scatter from the air those words of liberty which, for seven years, have been forbidden like a crime. And with reason, for if they had been allowed they would have shaken the Fascist tyranny to its foundation within a few hours.

Every regime in the world, even the Afghan and the Turkish, allows its subjects a certain amount of liberty. Fascism alone, in self-defense, is obliged to annihilate thought. It cannot be blamed for punishing faith in liberty more severely than parades; that is its only chance for existence. How could it dominate a free people if it did not terrorize them with its garrison of 300,000 mercenaries? Fascism has no choice. If one shares its point of view, one is obliged to declare with Mussolini: "Liberty is a rotten carcass." If one merely wishes it to last, one must approve the murder of Matteotti and the rewards meted out to his murderers, the destruction of all the newspapers in Italy, the deportation of thousands of citizens without trial, the meting out of thousands of years of imprisonment, the millions spent on espionage and on agents provocateurs, in short, the sword of Damocles suspended over the head of every citizen.

One cannot but admire Fascism and denounce its excesses. It can only exist because of its excesses. They say that Fascism is wrong to use torture to extort confessions from its prisoners; but if it wants to live it cannot do otherwise. Fascism has grasped this, and for several years Italy has been turned into a great prison where children are taught to adore their chains and to pity those who are free. At the age of eight, they have imposed on them, the uniform of executioners and are given a barbarous and warlike education.

"I love the rifle, worship the machine gun, and do not forget the dagger," wrote Mussolini in an article for children. They have been taught that men have no rights except those which the State has the goodness to grant them, according to its whim. But it must not be thought that Italy is deceived. The proof that she is by a very great majority profoundly anti-Fascist is given to us

by the regime itself, through the fear it shows of all whispering and the ferocity with which it punishes the slightest expression of free thought. A regime that knows its own strength does not need to resort to such measures.

In June I started to put in circulation in Italy bimonthly letters, explaining the necessity that all men of law and order should be in accord in preparation for the day when Fascism should fall.

The letters began to circulate by thousands. For five months, carried on the work alone, sending every fortnight 600 letters signed "National Alliance," with the request that each recipient should send on six copies. Unfortunately, in December, during a short voyage which I was obliged to make abroad, the police arrested the two friends who had agreed to post the letters during my absence. They were subjected to torture and condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment. One of them, Mario Vinciguerra, one of the best known writers of Italy, although he was not well at the time, was left all night entirely naked (a night in December) on the roof of police headquarters in Rome. As a result of repeated blows on the head he has remained completely deaf in one ear. He was thrown into a cell six feet square, where there was not even a chair to sit on, and from which every morning his bed was removed. After the protest of foreign papers and of eminent English and American personages, his conditions were bettered; and Mussolini even offered liberty to both men if they would write a letter of submission, but this they refused to do.

The day on which I read of the arrest of my friends, I was on the point of crossing the frontier to return to Italy. My first instinct, naturally, was to go to Rome to share their fate, but I realized that the duty of a soldier is not to surrender, but to fight to the end. I decided immediately to go to Rome, not in order to surrender, but to carry on the work of the National Alliance by throwing 400,000 letters from the air, and then, either to fall in fighting or return to my base to make other plans. The sky of Rome had never been flown by enemy airplanes. I shall be the first—I said to myself—and I began at once to prepare the expedition. The venture was not an easy one, because for a poet it is always difficult even to earn his daily bread. I was exiled besides, and to cap the climax in a year of crisis.

And then, I did not even know how to drive a motorcycle, not to mention an airplane! I began by finding employment as a concierge (doorkeeper, janitor and man of all work) in a French hotel. To tell the truth I was not only concierge but also book-keeper and telephone operator.

He took off from Marseille at 3:15 and reached Rome at 8 p.m. For about half an hour he soared over the city, and eyewitnesses have described the raid as a feat of great skill and daring. He flew very low over the streets, and in places it

seemed as if snow had fallen, so thickly were the leaflets strewn. He dropped them into the laps of spectators at an open-air cinema, and among the tables of cafes in the squares.

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RED SQUAD OFFICER LEADS LONG BEACH VIGILANTE OUTFIT

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 3.—This city has had a local unit of the Lancers for some time. The Lancers are a Fascist troop of horsemen who conscientiously drill every Sunday and take part in dress rehearsals in preparation for the time when they will trample the unemployed under the hooves of their horses.

The Lancers are headed by that redoubtable Lieut. O. M. Murphy of the Long Beach police department. This is the Murphy who organized the Klan raid on the Midler home a year or so ago.

Second in command of the Lancers is Al White, Jewish tailor and small-town politician who, despite his racial ties, has Fascist tendencies, showing that he understands the true class nature of Fascism.

✱ **New Outfit.** Evidently this outfit is considered inadequate in the face of the "growing menace of Bolshevism," for today a new apparatus applied for a state charter. It is called the Long Beach Civic Council of Defense. It is organized to "fight un-American activity."

In addition to the notorious Murphy, its leaders include ex-City Manager E. S. Dobbin, H. E. LeBaron, Joseph Fleisher, Ralph Richey, Thomas Watson and Aubrey Parks.

Dobbin, formerly an army intelligence officer, was charged some time ago by Police Lieutenant Ralph Miller with complicity in the kidnapping and tarring and feathering of an Open Forum speaker here.

✱ **Ex-Head of Vice Squad.** LeBaron is ex-head of the police vice squad, removed and now a "private investigator." Fleisher was at one time superintendent of the Board of Education. Richey is vice-president of the Signal Oil Company. Watson is an apartment house owner, while Parks is manager of the California Milk Sanitarium.

Then there is Maurice Abramson, manager of the Royal Credit Jewellers; Everett Christianson, auto supply dealer; Dr. Arthur Meigs, dentist; W. E. Altmann,

Lies About Comforts Of Workers In U. S. Exposed By Survey

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The much vaunted high standard of living of American workers generally spouted about in lying speeches is entirely smashed in the government figures in the "Real Property Inventory of 1934," published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

Half of city families are without automobiles and furnaces; 18% do not have private indoor toilets; 10% are without electricity; 24% have no bathtubs or showers. Worse than these facts is that 58% are without heating stoves and 31% do not have any gas for cooking. While during the hot summers 83% have no mechanical refrigerators.

✱ **Taken From Survey.** These figures, taken from a survey of residents in 64 representative cities, large and small, show that modern conveniences are only enjoyed by part of the population.

In the survey much more terrible conditions were revealed in the South where less than 50% of the population have any of these necessities of modern life.

✱ **Lies Exposed.** Despite these facts, leading capitalist interests are constantly announcing such lies as a recent statement from a leading New York bank that four out of five families now have automobiles. Since 1929 when there were supposed to be "two cars in every garage" and "a chicken in every pot" had been promised, the living standards of the workers have been steadily driven down to the low levels revealed in this "New Deal" survey.

Since the figures in this survey were all taken from "dwellings," the conditions faced by those who no longer have dwellings, such as the homeless youth and the thousands of itinerant workers throughout the country, can be imagined.

property owner; Raymond Jones, E. Bradley, and two local militarists, Capt. C. E. Barry and Capt. James C. Hughes, U. S. Army.

Workers of Long Beach should retain this list of budding Fascists for future reference.

Michurin — The Soviet Burbank

Fruit Belt Extended North To Arctic Circle

The sixtieth anniversary of the scientific labors of Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin, the renowned Soviet horticulturist, was recently celebrated in the Soviet Union. The assistance and support he has received from the Soviet government present a striking contrast to the neglect and disdain which were his portion under the Tsars. As Michurin himself writes:

"Under the Tsarist regime I worked alone. Now I am surrounded by a large staff of highly skilled helpers, and by thousands of collective farm members and workers who are united in Michurin circles. These circles are scattered throughout the Soviet Union, and are studying my methods of developing new and richly bearing varieties, so that they themselves may develop new varieties of plants for their own localities."

✱ **The Soviet Burbank**

Michurin's great contribution to horticulture has been in working out new methods of hybridization. He has experimented boldly with crossbreeding and grafting and has achieved remarkable results. He has cross-bred southern fruits with wild varieties accustomed to rigorous climate and which he knows to be frost, disease, and drought-resistant to a greater degree than civilized fruits. From Siberia, the Far East, the Pamirs, from Mongolia and Canada have come wild, hardy and frost-resistant varieties to Michurin's orchard. From France, Persia, China, Crimea, the Caucasus have come southern fruits, to add succulence and sweetness to the northern varieties.

Thousands and thousands of times, over periods of 25 or more years, Michurin has cross-bred and selected and cross-bred again the plants resulting from these experiments until he finally obtained the fruit he sought. He transplants his plants under Spartan conditions. He does not coddle his fruit trees, does not soften the earth around them, rejects the use of fertilizer and wrapping the plants for the winter, and so, at



Michurin (with the hat and cane) and his assistants on his 60th anniversary of creative work.

last has produced fruit trees able to withstand extreme cold.

✱ **Hundreds of New Fruits**

Michurin has developed over 300 varieties of new fruits. Among them are varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, currants, mulberries and gooseberries which have been made to grow where they have never grown before, except in some cases, in most inferior varieties. He sent to Mongolia for a wild almond able to withstand severe weather, and to North America for a cultivated almond which could be crossed with its distant relative, the peach. These he crossed with each other and the resulting product with the peach, and after 30 years he achieved the finished product, a peach able to stand the 50 degrees below zero temperature of the heart of Russia.

He has succeeded in growing in his garden in Michurinsk (250 miles southeast of Moscow) a lemon tree which so far bears no fruit, but whose branches yield 4.5% of pure lemon extract. He predicts that in another 25 years there will be lemons growing in

Michurinsk. Rarest and sweetest of all the fruit he has produced is the actinidia, the fruit of which resembles the ladyfinger grape, and has the aroma of pineapple. To produce this he worked 25 years with 40,000 plants. Its one defect is a too tender skin, which prevents shipping it for any distance, and which Michurin is now seeking to toughen.

✱ **Aided by the Soviets**

Although Michurin had an international reputation before the war, and was sought by the United States Department of Agriculture, his work received no recognition from the Tsarist government, and was carried on with great difficulty. In 1919, after the Soviet government came into power, Michurin's hybridization nursery came under the control of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture. Throughout the country at that time there was cold and hunger and civil strife. But bread and fuel were somehow found to enable Michurin and his workers to carry on. Assistants were provided, leaving Michurin free to concentrate on his scientific activities. The land of an old monastery was turned over for his work, and by 1921 a new nursery was well under way and developing vigorously.

New Orchards Add To Wealth Of Soviet Union

Schools, a horticultural college and extension laboratories were organized to give the work an enduring base. In 1931 the Michurin Scientific Research Institute was added to the other educational and scientific institutions that had developed around his work. Through all these years the development of new plants has been going steadily on, and tens of thousands of saplings have been sent out from Michurin's nurseries and are now being successfully grown in other parts of the Soviet Union. Branch stations are scattered throughout the country, and many expeditions to remote places are constantly bringing back new plants for Michurin's experiments. Unlike Luther Burbank, the death of Michurin will not mean an end to his work, but the institutions built around him will continue to work toward the betterment of the masses in the Soviet Union.

✱ **Develop Orchards**

Before the October revolution there were in Russia altogether only 1,500,000 acres of orchards, most of which were neglected and worn-out. In 1933 there were 3,500,000 acres of well organized orchards, carrying out Michurin's methods, many of them in places where orchards had never been before—such as Volodga, Krasnoyarsk, Magnitogorsk, within the Arctic Circle, etc.

Important as is the work which has developed around Michurin, it is only a small part of the extensive work carried on in the introduction of new plants and crops in the Soviet Union. In this a leading role is played by the Institute of Plant Cultivation in Moscow, which has selected hundreds of new varieties of grain and plants from the world's stock and developed methods of using them in the Soviet Union.

THE WORKERS OPEN FORUM

Los Angeles, Nov. 30.
Dear Comrade Editor:
To settle a dispute with my mother, please answer my question through the Western Worker.

Where is the first place that a Pioneer should live up to Communist ideas?

—L. C.

Spartacus Troop, Young Pioneers.

Dear Comrade L. C.: There is no first place, literally speaking. A Communist should put his beliefs in action wherever he is—on the job, in school, or at home.

We suspect your mother wants you to help with housework while you think you have more important work to do outside. Why not arrange a schedule with your mother? You agree to do certain things to relieve her of part of her burden, and this will give her more time to devote to outside activities for the movement also.—(L.R.)

Comradely,

—H. E.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.

Editor, Western Worker:

If, in time to come, Russia should discover that the difference between the imposed Communism of Russia and the Communism of land rents for the people is fundamental, and because of it, could she change over to the true social order without first going through a complete breakdown of her system?

—C. W. A.

C.W.A.: We assume you refer to the dictatorship of the proletariat when you speak of "imposed" Communism. This is a dictatorship not of an individual or a minority group, but of a class—the working class, to guard its own interests. It is imposed only upon ENEMIES of the workers' government.

Your question is like the one asked of a witness by a prosecutor. "Is it because you were drunk that you beat your wife yesterday? Answer yes or no!"—when the witness not only never beat his wife, but had no wife to beat in the first place.—(L.R.)

Oakland, Dec. 4.

Editor, Western Worker:

I was interested in the discussion of Capital in the Dec. 3rd issue. Why not turn to the definition given by Henry George?

Capital is wealth reserved to facilitate the production of more wealth.

In the Soviet Union, how carefully they select the best seed for planting, the best stock for breeding, and willingly submit to hardships to get more and better machinery. That is their capital.

That which in the hands of profiteers becomes frozen assets, idle machinery, rusty tools and seeds plowed under, in the hands of workers becomes what it originally was and naturally and rightfully is whenever production is for use and not for profit. Namely, wealth kept or used to produce more wealth.

Comradely,

—H. E.

Tour of Herndon In Northwest Begins

Thurs., Dec. 13

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 5.—

The national tour of Angelo Herndon, young Negro working class leader now in California, will be extended to the Pacific Northwest this month, it is announced by the Seattle district office of the International Labor Defense. Herndon is touring as part of the campaign for the Scottsboro-Herndon appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Speaking dates for the Seattle district follow:

Klamath Falls, Ore., Dec. 13;

Eugene, Ore., Dec. 14; Salem, Ore., Dec. 15; Portland, Ore., Dec. 16; Astoria, Ore., Dec. 17;

Aberdeen, Wash., Dec. 18; Centralia, Wash., Dec. 19; Olympia, Wash., Dec. 20; Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 21; Seattle, Wash., Dec. 23;

Everett, Wash., Dec. 26; Anacortes, Wash., Dec. 27; Bellingham, Wash., Dec. 28; Seattle, Wash., Dec. 29; Yakima, Wash., Jan. 2;

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 3; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Jan. 4.

Department for Agitation and Education

— Edited by —
LAWRENCE ROSS

Literature and . . . Book Reviews

THE BOLSHIEV REVOLUTION—1917-1918, by James Bunyan and H. H. Fisher. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, Calif.—Hoover War Library Publications, 735 pages, \$6.00.

Reviewed by SAM DARCY

This is without doubt one of the important books published in the United States on the Russian Revolution. Excepting the authoritative and official publication of original documents, especially Lenin's works, by the International Publishers, there has been, up till now, no attempt at a documentary history of the Russian Revolution published in the United States.

Such an attempt is made here. It is a serious and, in some ways, a thorough work.

Unfortunately for the value of their history, however, the authors are clearly not Marxists. Also, unfortunately, they show a strong bias in favor of bourgeois and more specifically, Kerensky rule.

The book is a collection of official speeches and documents, arranged in chronological order, with narration by the authors in between, so that it presents a running and connected story. Their strong bourgeois prejudices are evident in their own comment and description of events, and in their choice of documents and manner of abridging them.

✱ **How Was the People's**

Will Shown?

The outstanding illustration is the presentation of the facts surrounding the dissolution of the Provisional Government.

Students of the Russian Revolution will remember that from February till November, there were really two ruling bodies in the Soviet Union. There was the dominant Provisional Government, which had been elected in the typical bourgeois manner, with all sorts of limiting rules and laws as to who had the right to vote, the division of constituencies on the basis of territory and the resultant larger representation to bourgeois residential districts as against working class residential districts. Also, there were the Soviets, which were democratically elected bodies without limitation, but based upon places of work, so that the weight of strength in the elections rested with the useful members of society, such as wageearners, small farmers, etc.

These two bodies were in constant conflict with one another. The Councils of Soviets gained strength constantly as the Provisional Government was not able to carry through such acts as would satisfy the needs of the masses of people, particularly the ending of the war, the seizure of the land, and the supplying of food to the masses. The whole

course of the history of the Russian Revolution was such that by November, the struggle of those elements who particularly benefited by the continued existence of the Provisional Government, was in reality a struggle to continue a body in power which showed itself to be both incapable and unwilling to end the war and carry through the other measures so necessary for the interests of the people.

And against this, the struggle to give all power to the Soviets was a struggle to carry through these measures. The seizure of power by the workers and peasants under the leadership of the Bolsheviks was no more, more nor less than the form in which the masses insured that these desperate needs that they had would be satisfied.

Professors Bunyan and Fisher, however, although supplying much valuable material surrounding this basic struggle, miss its essential character. They argue like bourgeois attorneys against the dissolution of the Provisional Government.

They say: "The opponents of the Bolsheviks, possessing a majority of the elected representatives to the assembly, strove to rally public opinion to uphold the expressed will of the nation, against the Bolshevik dictatorship."

Did the Provisional Government represent the "expressed will of the nation?"

✱ **The Technique of**

Capitalist Dictatorship.

The total vote cast in the elections to the Constituent Assembly was 36,262,366. This was out of a total of about 170,000,000 people. How undemocratic an election, which includes such a comparatively few number of voters is, can be seen from the fact that in the Soviet elections this year, for example, 90,000,000 people will cast their votes. Thus, the numbers voting in the elections to the Constituent Assembly represented a little better than 20 per cent of the population. A majority for the controlling group amounted to about 11 per cent. The numbers voting for the Soviets today represent almost 60 per cent. And it is all because of the issues at stake, and the great conflict in the elections, there would be more reason for a bigger vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly in 1917 than there would be today, where the will of the people is very clear to the whole world even before the elections.

But to emphasize the fact that this Constituent Assembly did not represent "the expressed will of the nation" we can point to the following facts:

Events and the state of mind

EARLY AMERICAN WORKERS POLITICAL PARTIES

III.

At the time the American working class was first seeking expression of its aims through political parties, there was no sharp division, such as later developed, by which trade unions raised only economic demands and political parties restricted themselves to political demands. The planks of those early parties expressed the most burning issues before the working class in its struggle for better conditions.

It was quite natural, therefore, that the issues sharply raised by a working man's party in New York should be the same generally as those raised by workers' parties in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or New Jersey.

A typical example of such a party which pioneered in the long struggle to achieve genuine working class political expression, which in reality became a revolutionary Communist Party, was the Working Men's Republican Political Association of Penn Township, Pa. In its declaration of principles, the following appeared:

✱ **"Two Distinct Classes."**

"There appear to be two distinct classes, the oppressor and the oppressed, those that live by their own labor and they that live by the labor of others, who are in direct opposition to one another in their objects and pursuits." (May, 1830.)

The workers in the leadership of this party saw clearly enough the wide gulf that exists between the owners of the means of production and the working class. They were sincere enough in seeking to abolish these social inequalities, but failed to realize that in order to achieve this they must abolish the system which breeds these inequalities.

Neither the leadership nor membership of the party had succeeded in freeing themselves from the corrupting influence of the bourgeoisie, every element of which claimed them to the chortle

TO EPIC WORKERS

EDITORIAL

This series of articles shows that when the American Workers first began to express themselves through political parties, they based themselves on class struggle action to win concessions from the capitalist state. The planks of their platforms not only were demands based upon the immediate needs of the workers, but these demands were translated into action on the job and in the streets!

Our working class forefathers won such demands as the 10-hour day through struggle. What about you? You too are faced with vital issues that demand action.

Merriam is talking about increasing the sales tax—when class altogether and force the capitalist state to place the burden of taxation on the rich!

Merriam is making a gesture towards unemployed "insurance" which would not affect these unemployed at present and would leave out altogether tens of thousands of the basic workers—when through united action we can win real unemployment insurance—the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!

Merriam is continuing his policy of using the damnable Criminal Syndicalism Law to break up working class organizations—when our united action can smash that law!

Epics Workers—follow the example of the fighting pioneers of working class political parties in America! Unite with the Communist Party in struggle to better our immediate conditions!

for the 10-hour day.

The demand for free public schools was the other of the two major issues stressed by all working class political parties of the time. There were some free schools existing at the time, but these were known as "pauper" institutions and the same disgrace was attached to them as to being sent to the poorhouse.

✱ **Seen As Cure-All.**

The workers were then under the illusion that universal free education, paid for by the state, would lead to the abolition of the evils they suffered. They saw the children of the rich being sent to private schools and concluded that if working class children could receive similar education they would reap similar benefits from society.

As they put it, free public schools would tend to guard against "domestic infringement"—meaning the attacks by the capitalists on the standard of living of the working class.

The ruling class, of course, strenuously opposed this demand at first. Editorially, they demanded to know, with righteous indignation, "Who will sweat in the factories, if all are educated?"

Pressure for this demand grew, and finally city governments instituted free public schools. This step was due partly to the pressure of the working class, and partly to the realization by the bosses that a free public school system could be used effectively by them to poison the minds of the youth with capitalist propaganda and make them willing slaves.

✱ **"Who Controls Education?"**

This fact was one which the working class leaders of the day did not realize. They saw the injustice of educating the rich only, they were appalled that out of 400,000 children in Pennsylvania, 250,000 (workers' children) did not attend any school at all, but they failed to grasp the fact that not only must there be universal free education, but that the essential question is "Who controls the education? What class interests are being served?"

The various working class parties which had sprung up in other townships and counties throughout Pennsylvania, all of them with much the same program, met in a state convention in the summer of 1830 and addressed a series of resolutions adopting a general platform to the workers of the state.

A similar convention, it was seen, was held in New York. As the working class parties grew in influence and skeleton forms of state organizations were set up, the question of national organization soon posed itself.

The attempt to build a working class political party on a national scale will be reviewed in the next article of this series.

Facts for Speakers

By JOHN HUNT
(CLIP THIS FOR YOUR NOTEBOOK)

NRA Disregarded.

The NRA, which was to have saved the country, is proving a useful weapon of monopoly capital to control prices and increase profits, without interfering with wagecuts and speedups. The disregard of code provisions is shown by the fact that out of 20,000 complaints on file with state NRA compliance directors on Sept. 29, 1934, 17,688 concerned wage and hour violations. These figures do not include complaints handled by code authorities.

According to Allen Raymond in New Outlook for September, 1934, "only twenty-one out of the first fifty-nine code budgets examined showed any expenditure whatever listed for labor compliance." Nevertheless, the code authorities estimated the cost of code administration at \$100,000,000. "The code authorities have developed new jobs—not merely the \$7,200 and \$10,000 positions in the modest funeral service, but jobs ranging up to \$25,000 annually in business organizations with larger 'takes.'—But these jobs are not intended to protect the workers."

Non-observance of the codes when profits are concerned is shown by the continued flow of hot oil in Texas. The code was supposed to restrict the production of crude petroleum but, according to the New York Herald-Tribune of Oct. 21, "these efforts have to date been unsuccessful." The big companies here want free competition so they will be able to drive the smaller companies out of business and also to secure crude oil for their refineries at a lower price.



By MICHAEL QUIN

Mrs. Rhea Crawford Spivaco, noted religious racketeer, has resigned from her post as Director of the State Department of Social Welfare. She has accepted a four-year contract to aid Amice Temple McPherson in merchandising salvation in the notorious Angelus Temple in Los Angeles.

Evangelist McPherson, international play-girl and self-appointed spokesman of God Almighty, is the inventor of the "helo sucker" type of soul-saving. She was first to combine the bombast of Billy Sunday with the sex appeal of Texas Guinan as a pupil specialty.

Rhea Crawford Spivaco worked her way up as a storm trooper in the Salvation Army and finally went into business for herself. She has often pinched-hit in Angelus Temple when Amice's lungs got tired or she wanted to go on one of her famous underground honeymoons.

The merger of these two pulpit howlers should result in one of the biggest money-making combinations in American religious circles.

Amice has forced the more conservative churches to wrap God in cellophane and merchandise him in the modern manner. One of the favorite techniques is to combine sermons with leading topics of the day and cash in on newspaper headlines.

Sermons are advertised like circus under such alluring titles as: "The Modern World; Whether Whither?" or "War! So What?" or "Communism vs. Faith," or "Civilization, Up or Down?" or "Around the Depression Corner, God or Chaos?"

The theory of Evangelism is that unemployment, starvation, poverty, etc., are afflictions that people pull down on themselves by not believing in God or by leading sinful lives. The repair for this is to accept Jesus for your savior.

Consequently it follows that the crisis is entirely the fault of the unemployed themselves who brought it on themselves by their un-Christianity.

The amount of sin and devilment that would have had to be indulged in to produce a crisis of the dimensions of this one is something to marvel at.

One would think according to this theory that human poverty would be less where churches are most numerous. Oddly enough, the truth is exactly the reverse. Countries which have the most churches have the filthiest slums and the most miserable living conditions for the working class. Religion's roots are deepest where poverty is greatest. In these countries the church teaches that poverty is a blessing and the pennies of the poor are gathered for the building of more churches. The theory must be that man must live in filth in order to worship in splendor.

Young Pioneers Form S. F. Drama Group

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The Young Pioneers of San Francisco are working on a group of plays. There is no doubt they are ready to be shown but they are lacking in a few members of the cast. If you have nothing to do on Saturday afternoons, come to 1740 O'Farrell St. at 2 p.m. and help put on a play that will be a real help to the revolutionary movement. The dramatic group is called the "Red Sparks."

See The Soviet Union
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14th.—WORKERS' LAB. THEATRE.
15th.—DANCE AND PLENTY OF SURPRISES.
16th.—CHILDREN'S AFTERNOON and INTERNATIONAL NIGHT.

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Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15
Saturday—Continuous from 1 p.m.
ADMISSION 25 cents.

L.A. OFFICIALS WOULD END CASH PAY TO JOBLESS

MCDONOUGH FOLLOWS EPIC PLAN TO RELIEVE BIG BUSINESS

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—In an effort to cut off continuation of cash relief, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors is now considering a plan to pay the unemployed "in kind" with the products that the unemployed may be able to produce in "self-help" projects.

"We must stem the tide of money flowing into thousands of relief channels," said Gordon L. McDonough, newly elected supervisor. "The government has spent to date almost \$12,000,000. The cost of relief must be lifted from government agencies and placed squarely upon the thousands who seek self-respecting, self-sustaining livelihood."

* Tattered "Epic."
McDonough, following in the footsteps of Upton Sinclair, calls his plan "production for use."

Like Sinclair, what McDonough is attempting to do is to relieve big business of the burden of supporting the unemployed and force them to take out a miserable existence on those things which they may be able to produce in broken-down and antiquated Los Angeles factories. The unemployed will be denied any necessities of life, except those which they are able to produce.

This move of McDonough and his associates is obviously an effort to stem the struggle for HR 7598 by giving the workers something new as a hope of relief and thus attempt to split their forces.

McDonough's plan is designed to ensnare Sinclair followers and keep them away from the militant struggle for unemployment insurance and cash relief.

Culbert L. Olson, state senator-elect on the Epic slate, conferred yesterday with McDonough, Rex Thompson, superintendent of the bureau of county welfare, and Ellis O. Brantley, director of work relief.

—Make the Bazaar a Success!— S. F. PREPARING 4-DAY WESTERN WORKER BAZAAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The third annual bazaar to be held Dec. 28 to 31 inclusive at 121 Haight St. will be made the most joyful and interesting affair held in San Francisco in years. The workers have all the reasons to celebrate the achievements of their Party and establishing a semi-weekly Western Worker, starting a supplement to the Young Worker, and publishing Lucha Obrera, Spanish workers' paper on the Pacific Coast. All this has been done in spite of terror and bosses' attacks.

* Program.
Thousands of workers will come to the bazaar to enjoy a gala entertainment which will begin with a concert Friday evening, Dec. 28, a dance on Saturday, Dec. 29, international day with many nationalities participating Sunday afternoon and evening, and will be concluded by a New Year's Eve costume ball Monday evening. An all-day restaurant with the best food and the cheapest prices will enable hundreds of workers to eat at the bazaar and materially contribute to its success.

* Bazaar Week, Dec. 15 to 22.
The Bazaar Conference has set aside the week from Dec. 15 to 22 as Bazaar Week when every Party member and sympathizer will devote his or her full time to collect articles, sell admission and raffle tickets, and obtain great prizes for the souvenir program. Dummies of the souvenir program may be had at 37 Grove St., also raffle and admission tickets.

He follows with a long discourse on the horrors of war and poverty that beset mankind and the strivings of scholars through centuries to find a way out of this morass of despair. So far so good. He sounds almost like a Communist, you might think.

He explains that many years ago the "American Society For Research" (no longer psychical, you notice) was founded in the utmost secrecy. During all these years it has carried out a careful research with industrious self-sacrifice to find the answer to the problem. Its studies were interrupted by the period of the World War but were resumed with greater intensity immediately after. Great secrecy was necessary in order to protect these scholars from the wrath of the powers that desire war and pestilence.

It is better than a mystery thriller. The thirty bourgeois bottoms are all poised on the edges of their chairs.

The society, he announces with great solemnity, has just recently discovered the solution to the problem. It is the privilege of this audience to hear that solution tonight. They have been carefully chosen as worthy of admission to the secret and he knows that they will want to lend their hand to the noble task of stamping out war and poverty forever. He assures them that the solution is neither "Socialism, Communism, Red Radicalism, nor

We Need A Daily Working Class Newspaper In The West

You Have Heard That Said Often

But when you build a house you can't start with the roof . . . First one must have a solid foundation . . . Then a solid frame . . . In the past three years we have been laying the foundations for a daily labor paper in the West . . . The WESTERN WORKER has grown from a FOUR-PAGE MONTHLY to a SIX-PAGE SEMI-WEEKLY . . . The success of the 1935 War Chest Drive for a guarantee fund will decide whether we can soon take the next step . . . SO THE FINAL DECISION IS REALLY UP TO YOU . . . You Can Only Answer With Your Donation!

Give To The \$7000 War Chest! Join The Western Worker Subscribers Army Of 3000!

Use the Blanks below:—

<p>WESETERN WORKER War Chest Drive Committee 37 Grove Street, San Francisco</p> <p>Enclosed please find \$..... for my donation to the 1935 Guarantee Publication Fund for our fighting labor paper.</p> <p>Name..... Address..... City..... State.....</p>	<p>WESETERN WORKER Subscribers Army Recruiting Office 37 Grove Street, San Francisco</p> <p>Enclosed please find \$..... for my subscription for..... months. Please enroll me in the Western Worker Subscribers Army.</p> <p>Name..... Address..... City..... State.....</p>
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Come To The Following Affairs To Open The Drive:

Dec. 14, 15 and 16—
Annual Workers' Press Bazaar
230 S. Spring St., Los Angeles
Things to Wear and Things to Eat—
A Laboratory Theater Treat—
AND
A \$50 Library Prize!

Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31—
Big Western Worker Bazaar
121 Haight St., San Francisco
ending with a
GALA NEW YEARS EVE AFFAIR
Music, dancing, food and prizes.

FASCIST GROUP (Continued from Page 1)

well-dressed young men, apparently doctors, judging from snatches of their conversation, are obviously newcomers and keenly curious.

* "Liar, But No Fool."
At 8 p.m. the doors close with a punctual, ominous bang. About thirty people present perk up in their chairs. An old man in a brown suit, with a fringe of grey hair on his florid head, appears at the front. He has the manner and appearance of a renegade preacher and the solemnity of an undertaker. He is a liar and a cheat, but no fool. He is not carried away with his own line. He is playing this audience for suckers and he knows it.

He thanks these people for coming and warns them of the seriousness of what is about to confront them. His voice is good acting. A calm, controlled emotionalism that sends shivers of apprehension down the petty bourgeois spines. They have been selected out of thousands, carefully picked as the cream of the intelligentsia—the real, intelligent backbone of civilization. Thus he addresses this rare collection of unbalanced egos.

He follows with a long discourse on the horrors of war and poverty that beset mankind and the strivings of scholars through centuries to find a way out of this morass of despair. So far so good. He sounds almost like a Communist, you might think.

He explains that many years ago the "American Society For Research" (no longer psychical, you notice) was founded in the utmost secrecy. During all these years it has carried out a careful research with industrious self-sacrifice to find the answer to the problem. Its studies were interrupted by the period of the World War but were resumed with greater intensity immediately after. Great secrecy was necessary in order to protect these scholars from the wrath of the powers that desire war and pestilence.

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Answers TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2:

1. Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov was Lenin's real name. He adopted the name of "Lenin" for use while carrying on revolutionary activity.
2. A Soviet is a government council of elected workers, farmers, soldiers and sailors' deputies. The first Soviets (as such) were formed in Russia during the 1905 Revolution, although a similar Council came into existence during the Paris Commune in 1871. The Soviet is the basis of a workers' and farmers' government as contrasted with the fake democracy of capitalism in which wealthy private owners through the humbuggery of the ballot box.
3. March 18th is the anniversary of the Paris Commune of 1871. This was the first attempt of the workers to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat.
4. There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States.
5. There are nine Scottsboro boys.
6. The Gran-Chaco War is a struggle between British and American capitalist interests for control of oil deposits in this region.
7. This is a quotation from Lenin, who realized that the security of a workers' and farmers' (Soviet) government depends upon the intelligence of the workers—their understanding of their government and their ability to direct it. A capitalist government depends for its security upon keeping the workers in ignorance.
8. The Black Belt is a strip of land so long that it runs through eleven Southern states. In this area, the majority of the population are Negroes. And yet, these Negroes are ruled by the white owner class. Negroes in this section are treated like animals, forced to ride in separate sections of the streetcars, forced to step off the sidewalk when a white man passes, subjected to brutality, lynching and virtual slavery.
9. The Mexican government is controlled and run by Wall Street capital. The Catholic priests in shirts of any hue.

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C. S. TRIALS (Continued from Page 1)

will be taken up separately, as the conclusion of the present trial. This means the "trials" may last for two or more months.

Three thousand protests against the obvious frame-up have been received by McAllister and his team-mate Judge Lemmon—and one has been received from the Vigilante Committee of Sacramento demanding the "immediate prosecution" of the workers.

Were it not for the serious implications of the absolutely farcical nature of the trial itself would be a cause for laughter. It is apparent McAllister has no case and no political understanding of the issues involved other than that he is there to prosecute the working class in the interests of his employers, the bankers and the industrialists.

Prospective juror Carson told the court his mind "is absolutely made up against the defendants and against Communism." Defense Attorney Leo Gallagher challenged for cause and McAllister immediately leaped to his feet to object. And was sustained!

One prospective juror said she had been a witness at a CWA "riot" in Sacramento last March and that she placed all the blame upon the Communists. She claimed, however, that she was "impartial" and seemed particularly anxious to serve on the jury. She didn't get on.

McAllister challenged one prospective juror, a woman, because she declared she had read the Criminal Syndicalism law at the public library before she had been summoned to serve. He was afraid, evidently, that any one having read the infamous statute might feel a slight stir of sympathy for the workers against whom it is aimed.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers to continue and to build up the mass protest movement which alone can prevent the bosses from railroadng the workers to jail, in spite of the poor showing their hired tool, McAllister, is making in court.

FLEET IN S. F. (Continued from Page 1)

about "war games" and "summer trips" to Alaska, where the government is doing preliminary work in establishing other big naval and air bases.

They don't like the reputation the country has foisted upon the navy as nothing but an aggregation of drunks, for they say the mass of sailors is no different than a typical mass of workers of the same number. A majority of them want security and a job.

RANK AND FILE P. E. WORKERS DEMAND STRIKE

13 INJURED AS SCAB CARS COLLIDE IN LOS ANGELES

(Continued from Page 1.)

company that they found a stick of dynamite on the tracks at 54th and Crenshaw boulevard.

Police, when informed of the dynamite "find," quickly ascribed it to strikers or sympathizers, and proceeded to explain that if a car had passed over the dynamite it would have blown the street car and every one in it to bits.

The "incident," according to the hired guards, occurred about 2 a.m. They said a man ran from a machine, placed something on the track and then sped away in his machine. They pursued the dynamiter, they said, but conveniently lost track of him. This is curious, since the railway thugs cruise around in high-priced Packards and other extremely fast cars; yet, despite their proximity to the scene of the "crime," they lost their quarry in his dash for safety.

* Didn't "Catch" Him.

They didn't catch this "criminal," because, quite obviously, either there was no one to catch, or the "criminal" was their own tool.

Thirteen persons, a scab motorman and twelve passengers, were injured Friday night in a head-on collision of two cars on Third St. and the right of way that runs north between Grand and Wilton Place. The accident occurred at a switch and efforts are being made to pin this on strikers, also, in an effort to prejudice the public against the strikers. Investigation shows that the scab motorman of the "R" car hit the automatic switch at too high a rate of speed.

Yesterday the National Labor Relations Board entered the strike situation and set Dec. 20 as hearing date in Washington on the question of recognition of the striking Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees as sole bargaining representatives of the Los Angeles Railway workers.

UNITED FRONT

(Continued from Page 1.)
oppressed workers and farmers, Negro and white, of the South, urge the extension of the united front throughout the country.

After the N. E. C. meeting in Boston, Waldman bitterly denounced the action by saying it provides "an avenue for the infiltration of Communist doctrine" into the Socialist Party. This Communist doctrine of revolutionary class struggle, of course, is what such "Socialists" as Waldman fear.

* Resistance Planned
Later Waldman's group, speaking also for the Pennsylvania organization, said it would resist all attempts to put the sanction by the N. E. C. into effect. The continuation of caucus meetings is planned to spread the fight against working class unity.

The S. P. Executive Committee also adopted a resolution calling for a survey to determine the possibility of building a farmer-labor party or some other third political party. This action was caused by the realization of the political bankruptcy into which the Socialist Party has fallen due to its lack of militant struggle.

It indicates clearly, also, that the leadership is interested in forming a united front—not with the left, but with the right.

Third - - - Annual
Workers Press Bazaar
RUTHENBERG HOUSE
121 Haight St., San Francisco

DEC. 28th—CONCERT
DEC. 29th—DANCE
DEC. 30th—INTERNATIONAL DAY
DEC. 31st—NEW YEARS EVE
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— San Francisco —

BIG I. L. D. DANCE at Corinthian Hall, 245 Valencia St. Saturday, December 22, 8 p.m. for the benefit of political prisoners and their families.

"THEY GAVE THEIR FREEDOM; GIVE THEM YOUR SUPPORT!"
Maxim Gor'ky Cultural Society will give an Entertainment and Dance, Saturday, Dec. 15, 8:00 P.M., at Bonita Hall, 3092 24th St., corner of Folsom and 24th St. The "Bear," a one-act play will be presented in Russian. Balalaika Orchestra; Russian cats; dancing till 1 A.M. Admission 25c.

WANTED: Car to Seattle willing to pay expenses. See Kramer in Workers' Bookshop, 37 Grove St., San Francisco.

CALL TO JUSTICE AND MERCY—Attend the special meeting of the Scottsboro-Henderson Action Committee, Saturday, Dec. 16, 7 p.m. 1711 7th St., Oakland. All members must attend. Urgent. Public invited.

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Though Merriam Is Elected
How to End Starvation

A message from the Communist Party to the workers and poor farmers of California who voted for Upton Sinclair. "What Next?" is the uppermost question in their minds. This pamphlet gives the answer.

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Editorial Column

Socialists Of California, Wake Up!

To the consternation of those "Socialists" in the Socialist Party who go into convulsions at the mere mention of the class struggle, the National Executive Committee has "given permission" to State organizations and locals to enter into united front agreements with the Communist Party.

Time and again the Communist Party has addressed appeals for a united front of struggle to the Socialist Party. Time and again the appeal has been rejected, to the intense satisfaction of Waldman and the House of Morgan.

Over the heads of the leadership, sincere Socialist workers throughout the country made the united front a reality when faced sharply with the need of defending their everyday interests. The voice of the rank and file demanding united action grew from a murmur to a roar. The roar became a storm in the ears of the National Executive Committee, and they were forced to listen—grudgingly, for the matter of a united front on a nationwide scale was deferred until the party's convention in 1936.

In the South, Socialist Party organizations in five states immediately entered into a united front agreement with the Communist Party. Throughout the country this burning question of working class unity is being translated into action!

Socialist Party members of California! What is your answer?

Under the leadership of Roosevelt, Merriam is following a policy of cutting unemployment relief. Will you join us in a struggle to resist the cut and to secure the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill?

Eighteen of your fellow-workers, "guilty" of leading the fight to better the conditions of the working class, are being tried for Criminal Syndicalism in Sacramento. Will you fight with us for their release, and for the abolition of the Criminal Syndicalism law?

Under the leadership of Hearst, able lieutenant of Wall Street, who is working closely with Hans Luther, envoy of the butcher Hitler, secret fascist organizations, preparing to loose a vicious attack against the working class, are springing up in every large city in the State. Will you fight shoulder to shoulder with your Communist class brothers against developing Fascism and imperialist war?

Socialist workers of California, WAKE UP! On our united answer to these challenging questions depends the immediate security of our class!

Let The Lie Mills Grind!

The lie-factories of Warsaw are running in twenty-four hour shifts again. From that nest of anti-Soviet intrigue come lurid dispatches telling of wholesale massacres on the streets of Moscow and Leningrad. And the capitalist press of the world hungrily seizes upon this "news" and flings it across Page One in glaring headlines.

Obviously the attempt is to draw a parallel between Hitler's "blood purge" of June 30, and the execution by the Soviets of sixty-six terrorists plotting against the workers' state.

Hitler sent his picked "schutzstaffel" guard to murder the most influential leaders and members of the storm troops who had become "untrustworthy." The blood purge shook Hitler's fascist regime to its very foundations. What more "logical" he could the Warsaw slanders invent than that Stalin sent "his own trusted GPU men from Moscow" to arrest and kill the members of the Leningrad GPU? "Hundreds of Red Army Officers Executed by Soviets!" one San Francisco newspaper declared with unconcealed glee. The dispatch, of course, came from Warsaw. The inference the reader is asked to draw is that the foundations of the Soviet state, too, are insecure.

If all the Warsaw dispatches which invented catastrophes in the Soviet Union were laid end to end they would encircle the globe three times with enough left over to cram down the throat of every lying anti-Soviet propagandist.

Fascist governments are based upon terror against an enslaved working class. The Soviet Government is based upon the interests of all socially productive people.

Despite the invasion of imperialist armies and the white guard counter-revolution, sabotage from within and provocation from abroad, for seventeen years the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union have continued to build socialism.

The security of the Soviet Union, defended through all these years, today rests upon one hundred and seventy million armed workers and farmers. Let the fascist lie-mills grind on.

The Elephant's Tail Points Left

Senator Borah is calling for a "reorganization" of the Republican party. He appeals to the "rank and file" to oust National Chairman Henry P. Fletcher as the first step in the process of giving the Party of Wall Street a liberal face. Fletcher, he says, represents the obvious conservatives.

Borah senses the fact that if the Republican Party is to be in a position to angle successfully for the votes of radicalized workers who are turning away from Roosevelt's demagoguery in disgust, it must do more than merely criticize. Roosevelt's "radicalism," when he campaigned for election, won him tremendous support, reasons Borah, therefore the Republican Party, too, must appear "radical." If possible, even more so.

So far Borah has been silent as to any program which differs from that of Hoover. But no matter what Mr. Borah may bait his hook with, the Republican Party will remain one of the two main parties of finance capital, the wage-cutting, strike-breaking instrument of the big industrialists, the party of Mellon, Morgan and Merriam.

Borah seeks merely to reorganize the Republican party's strategy in the offensive of the capitalists against the standard of living of the working class. The race between the Democrats and Republicans is to see which party can appear to be most to the left, in order to fool the workers, while at the same time act as the most effective instrument for Wall Street.

So far the Democratic Party is in the lead.

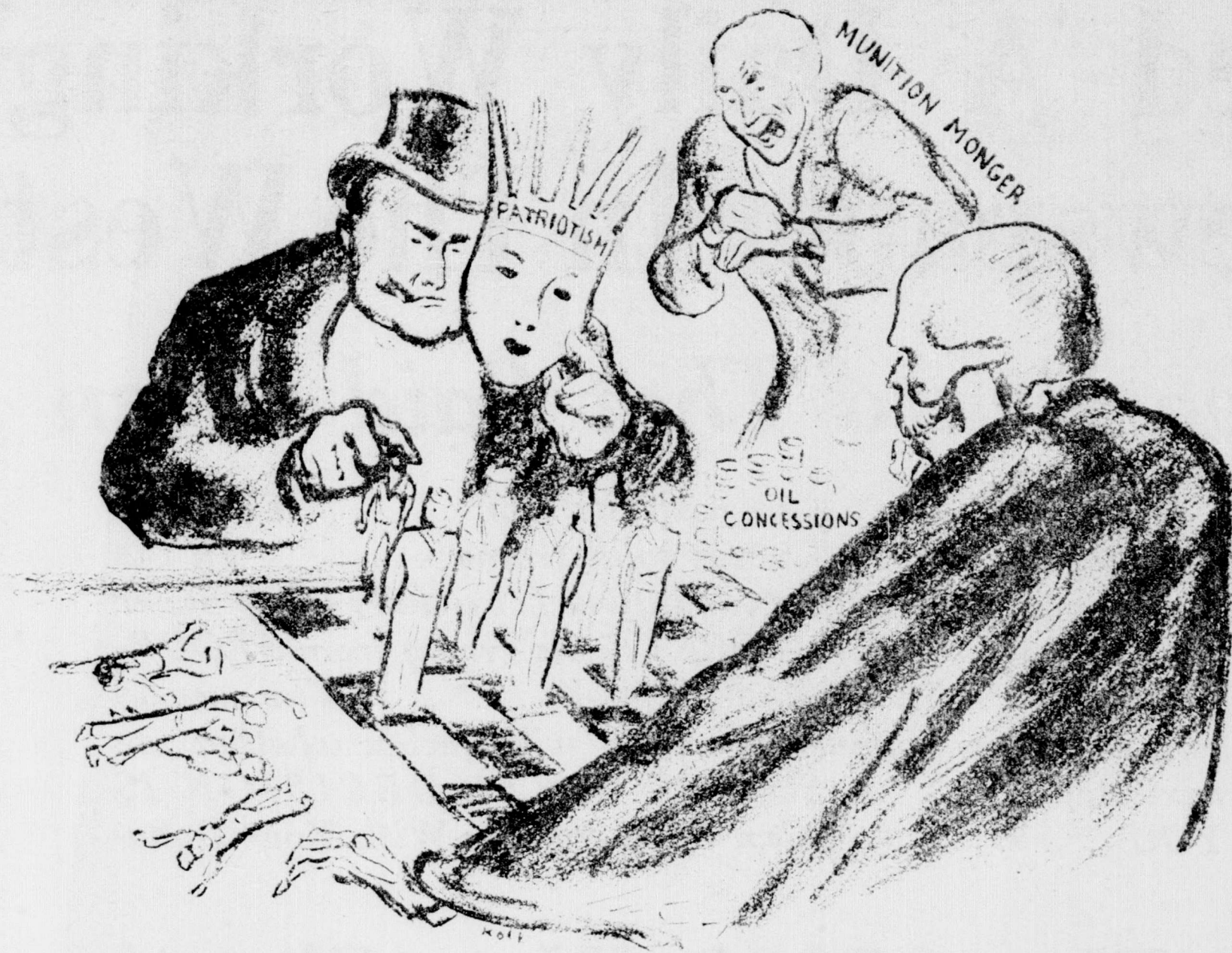
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"We Must Have a Navy Second to None!"—Hearst.



PICKANINNY

By NATHAN YANISH

He sucked on those black breasts and was contented. At first he was a bit too eager and the white sweet milk slobbered down his dimpled chin. The whiteness of the fluid fascinated him, and he stared, but his mind did not tarry long on that phenomenon. His shiny eyes gazed boldly into those of the women who suckled him and made so much of him. He had become greatly attached to this creature and when neglected would make his displeasure apparent in loud effective tones.

His world consisted of this woman who attended to all his needs and wants the day through and a large man who made his appearance through an oblique opening in the wall. These entrances were inevitably made when the welcome light of day gave way to the sultry dark of night. He would immediately walk up to the box that served as crib, swing him high over head, grin the generous grin of the Negro, and then place him gently back. At first he was frightened by this gigantic black creature and his eccentric actions, but as he grew accustomed to him, he rather looked forward to the end of the day and the inevitable looming of the grotesque figure in the gap in the wall.

Christened Sam, and retaining the link to the chain Jones, the little pickaninny gradually grasped the amazing fact that the magic words Sam Jones were integral parts of himself.

Sam Jones' first experience with Jim Crowism came at kindergarten age. On his sixth birthday his mother fussed all morning over him and finally declared that he was "fitted" to go to school. She took him by the hand and led him around the corner, admonishing him the while to keep his eyes open so that he would be able to find his way home. With a rooky air, seemingly filled to the very edge of the large brick fence with playing little creatures of his own kind, Little Negro boys and girls stopped their play at the approach of the newcomers and smiled their approval of Sam.

He was led into a brick red building and Sam faced white authority for the first time. Through the window behind the seated principal, Sam's roaming gaze rested upon a yard as full as the one from which he had emerged, but startlingly different. A sea of white faces played before his astonished eyes. This was the other side of the brick fence. The significance of this Jim Crowism escaped him, but instinctively Sam knew that he would do his playing with the children in the yard behind him.

"Mandy," her husband was saying, "We all had better start in callin' him Sambo, 'cause the white trash'll sho start callin' him that and it won't hurt so much if we gits him used to it," and so Sam Jones became Sambo.

Brought up in an atmosphere of dire want and extreme self-denial, young Sambo was old beyond his years. And so he listened and understood and his heart ached when his father, in utter despair for failure to land a job, came to his wife for comfort.

"Everywhere I goes it's the same story," he said, "No niggers 'til the whites get theirs, and lawdy there's sho no end to the whites for their jobs!"

And so Sambo was a "nigger" and he couldn't get his 'til the whites got theirs? Sambo wondered. Why? Are the whites better than the blacks? Sambo was an unusual child. No! He was as good as any white and he was going to find out the real 'why.'

Sambo was elated. He was going downtown. The button enclosed space which he had often eyed yearningly was to become a reality. There people stood around chatting and laughing until a bell clanging monster drew up, swallowed them all and then rushed off. He was actually going to ride in a street car.

Sambo clambered aboard and rushed to a seat near an

Contest stories are not coming in fast enough or of vigorous enough quality. Remember this: if you were writing for the capitalist press, you would have to be careful not to step on any of the horns of the bourgeois snobs whose nickels the publisher is trying to snare. Furthermore, your stories in such a manner as to convey slave psychology to worker readers.

When writing for us you can walk all over their corns and "point" your stories like a cannon at the boss—and you can pull the trigger if you will. This is a rare opportunity to let fly and write the honest goods.

The contest will run until March 15th, the anniversary of the Paris Commune. Prizes and judges will be announced soon.

open window. His mother came up and said, "Come on, Sam, we're going to sit in the other end of the car."

Sambo pleaded, "Let's sit here, ma, I likes it here!" He grinned up to her. His mother winced. "This place is only for white folks, Sambo. US has to sit in the other end," Sambo's grin vanished. His lips thinned. The myriad of white faces surrounding him seemed to turn simultaneously and stare at him. The conductor had grown impatient.

"Come on, there, get going to the other end of the car!" Sambo looked first at his mother, turned his gaze on the dominating white man in uniform, climbed off of the seat and slowly followed his mother to the rear of the car where were herded others of his race. Sambo was an unusual child. He never forgot this incident!

Sambo's education had come to an end. His father had died and his mother had her hands full keeping their little shanty going. Sambo was now fifteen, a large boy for his age, and people thought nothing of a fifteen year old boy working, so he found himself a muleboy in a coal mine.

Flagrant cases of discrimination and Jim Crowism were flaunted in his and his kind's face, but he had become calloused to the fact. He had grown to accept it as the fate of "colored" people, inevitable as the weather. For protection against inclement weather Sambo made the most momentous decision of leaving his home and striking out for the west where the Negro was a social equal.

Lurking in the shadows of the Santa Fe stations, Sambo surveyed the scene before him. His knowledge of hobo travel was limited to the meager gleanings of a few acquaintances of the road whom he had met in his home town. He watched the furtive actions of a few knights of the road, and followed suit, boarding a west-bound freighter.

His eyes slowly growing accustomed to the dark, he made out the forms of two sleeping white men in the opposite corner of the freight. Instinctively his hatred for his white oppressors and the instilled fear of them prompted him to stealthily make a quick exit, but the train was now careening along at a fast gait and Sambo was forced to remain. He silently crept to a corner, and despite being worn out and weary with hunger, spent the night fearfully watching the two sleeping whites in the opposite corner, even as a whipped cur watches the antics of the man with the stick.

Dawn saw the men stir restlessly, aching from their hard bed. Sambo had dozed off, but

he started with a piercing shriek as one of the men boomed, "Well, lawdy be, if we ain't got a darky for company!" He burst into loud laughter. Sambo was terrified. The other man sat up, rubbing his eyes.

"What's the matter, Joe?" between yawns, then his eyes fell on Sambo, cowering in the corner with fright. Sambo had often stolen forbidden glimpses of white torture in the chain gang. He had been witness to mauling of blacks by frenzied mobs and had shaken with a guttural white man who just saw the light?

Sambo was terrifyingly happy. He extended his hand, and black and white met with a healthy hand-clasp that forebode ill to those who would make them fight instead of shake.

The blood drained from Sambo's face. He turned helplessly, appealing from one man to the other like a dumb brute. He stood transfixed, Sambo failing to heed his order, the burly Joe turned to his friend.

"Come on, Ted, let's teach this nigger to respect a white man's orders!"

Ted entered the picture. A large, well-built man, sinews playing through his blouse as he arose, he turned to Joe and spat, "Joe," he began, "I thought you had a little sense but now I see that you're just an ordinary he!" He looked over to Sambo and smiled reassuringly. He returned his attention to the sulking Joe and continued, "This lad is hurn, ain't he. Hasn't he as much right as us here?"

"Why, you goddam sap," Joe blurted, "These lousy blacks are the cause of our being on the bum! When we went on strike trying to get some decent wages, these darkeys scabbed on us and when they finally broke the strike we was out of jobs, wasn't we? Now you stick up for a 'nigger!' He glowered at Sambo.

Ted smirked. "Joe, I gave you credit for having some sense, now you was out of jobs, wasn't we? The Negroes were the cause of you going on the bum, what caused him to go on the bum with us?" pointing to the interested topic of the argument. Something had been awakened within Sambo. A white was fighting for him! Unconsciously his avid hatred for all whites was erased. "Ah! If only more whites were like that!"

The men were not talking as heatedly as before. Evidently Ted was swaying his brutally inclined companion. "Well, I tell you if you don't know," he continued. "The same people who make you hate Negroes by hiring them every chance they get as scabs, make the Negro hate the white man by treating them as inferior to us. After the strike is over, they fire and replace them with whites. Those they keep they give the dirty work. So they got you fighting the black and the black fighting the white."

Joe was now deeply interested in what his friend had to say. They were now sitting down. Sambo ventured to speak as Ted paused. "Please, sah, all them things you're saying, sure am the truth, but why do they do them things?"

Ted smilingly answered, "Well, you see son, Sambo's heart went to this man. He truly had grown to love him. 'These men who hire black and white men to work for them, and that is to make as much out of them as they can. They can not do this and be fair to their worker at the same time. The men become dissatisfied at this unfairness and begin to think. They begin to question the right of these few miserable. The better to realize when shown by a few thinking men, that black and white alike suffer at the hands of a common enemy, and that by the blacks and whites fighting TOGETHER against this enemy, they can better their lot.' Ted paused once more. He looked at Joe who was drawing a figure eight with the toes of his shoes. He sighed and continued, "The men who rule both black and white alike, know that they have not a chance of preserving their rule and loot if the Negroes and whites get together and that's

Training School For Pioneer Leaders To Open Dec. 17 In L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—The District Pioneer Council has just announced a Training School for Pioneer Leaders will be held from December 17 to December 23 at the Cultural Center, 230 So. Spring St.

The course will include all the fundamentals necessary for work among children, such as theoretical knowledge, practical arts and crafts, song leading, child psychology, health etc. Classes will start every day at 9 A. M. and last until 2.

From 2 to 3 P. M. every day there will be a lecture on problems closely related to children's work. Some of the lectures will be: "The Economic Position of the Children under Capitalism," by Ethel Shipman, "Fascism and the Child," Harry Carlyle, "The Race Problem and the Child," Carl Echols, "Children in the Soviet Union," Helmar Bergman, and many others of interest.

All mass organizations are urged to send members to attend this course as it will greatly benefit them in organizing the children around the particular activities of their organization.

why they try with everything in their power to make the blacks and whites hate each other and fight each other." He turned to Sambo and said, "Now do you see why?"

Sambo was in tears, but they were tears of an enlightened mind. Awkwardly, Joe rose and walked slowly toward Sambo. A hard pill to swallow, yet Joe showed the bigness of his heart by extending his hand and blurted out, "Boy, I'm sure sorry for being such a chump. Will you shake with a willful white man who just saw the light?"

Sambo was terrifyingly happy. He extended his hand, and black and white met with a healthy hand-clasp that forebode ill to those who would make them fight instead of shake.

MOVIE REVIEWS

Warner Brothers were the first to realize that motion-picture audiences, made up largely of working-class people, are tired of worrying over the nitwit love tangles of parasites in evening clothes. Searching for subjects that would attract the diminishing shekels of the dissatisfied, they arrived at a highly successful formula. The principal ingredients of this Warner's Wonderful Remedy (makes you forget all your troubles) is the use of situations built around a topical subject like gangsterism, homeless boys, tabloid photographers, subjects involving mainly proletarian characters. "St. Louis Kid" uses the Warner formula.

In this picture, Cagney is permitted full latitude for his talents as a comedian, which is what he is. Jimmie has been, and still is, the most valuable ingredient of the Warner dope. The sharp cutting of the film, the swift movement of scene upon scene, the convincingly idiomatic speech, are typical of the well-tried Warner formula.

Jimmie plays a hard-hitting truckdriver whose fondness for settling disputes by individual violence gets him into jails. On one of these occasions, discovering the judge to be a milk farmer, he is sent to the county jail (head of the milk distributors' trust). Jimmie talks himself out by raising about the unjust low prices paid to the farmers for their milk. This gives the judge an idea (that's how it happens in the movies), and he organizes a milk strike. Cagney is called upon by his boss to drive scab milk through the farmers' barricades, which he does against his will. In a melee with the farmers he is jailed again.

But why go on? You get the idea. There's a murder, a kidnapping, fights, escapes, rescues, all very skillfully done, all very entertaining, with dozens of laughs. And, of course, love. There's the girl who resents Cagney's rough and ready wooing. She is the witness of the killing of the militant farmer by the gun-thugs hired to drive the milk trucks. They kidnap her, and Jimmie saves her, wedding bells. What happens to the poor farmers you never find out.

Silly as all this sounds, it is entertaining merely on account of the skill of the director and actors and the fascinating versatility of the product. It seems to be right down our alley. It's a wonderful formula.

A few facts concerning details deserve mention: never will you have the chance to see such lovely jails; they even hand out free beer in the film-hoosgow. Never again will you see (except in the movie) a judge who is a rich farmer, on the side of the small farmers, leading a farmers' strike. The episode of the gun thugs is realistic enough. But then that's safe. Everybody hates the big bad gangster. Then there's the scene in which the truck drivers rush en masse to Jimmie's help against the attacking gunmen. There's a class-conscious thrill in that; but like everything else in the picture, it's fictitious.

Walter Gardner

SAN BERNARDINO JOBLESS SCORE BIG VICTORIES

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 6.—By organizing themselves, 5,000 strong into militant, rank and file controlled unions, the unemployed workers of San Bernardino County have won a standard of relief far superior to that in any other section of the state. In most respects their conditions are second to none in the U. S.

These gains were not won in a day nor merely for the asking. They represent the result of a long series of determined struggles and hard won victories. They were achieved in the face of the same boss trickery, brutality, intimidation and disruption that organized workers have to deal with in every part of the country.

These workers are now combating an increased drive by local capitalist interests to smash their organizations. Paid stool pigeons and disrupters are being spotted and booted out with a proper lack of gentleness.

The arrest of the recently elected secretary of the Victor Valley Workers' Club (one of the unions), Myron Penn, is being answered by an organized campaign of militant protest. Workers will come in automobiles from every part of the county to attend the trial.

These Are The Victories

There are eight Workers' Clubs (unions) in the County which are united in a central body known as the County Wide Association of Labor and Relief. This body meets in the Labor Temple, 4th and D streets, San Bernardino, every Saturday at 1 p. m.

The following is a record of the achievements of the rank and file controlled organization within a six month period:

1. An increase in budgets from \$8.00 to \$48.00 for families of four. The average budget throughout the state is approximately \$31.00 for a family of four.

2. Administrative costs have been reduced from 13 per cent to less than 8 per cent, the lowest in the state.

3. Recreational and educational projects are second to none in the U. S. The organization forced the establishment of these projects despite the utmost opposition from the Chamber of Commerce and other financial interests.

4. Authorities were prevented from sending any more men in the organization to the \$5.00 per month slave labor camps established by the state.

5. After the Board of Supervisors had been refusing relief whining for eighteen months that the county was broke, the County Wide Association, by mass pressure, forced them to appropriate \$20,000 for relief.

6. Ninety-nine per cent of all cases are on work relief instead of direct relief. The average in other counties is thirty-five per cent.

7. Out of 42 projects submitted by the workers' own project committee, thirty-one are now in operation.

8. 640 grievances were handled by the organization and 638 satisfactorily adjusted. The other 2 had no merit.

9. The County Board of Supervisors were forced to:

a) Go on record against the paupers oath.
b) Go on record against forcible proceedings against those who owned their own home and were forced to give a lien on it in order to get relief from the County Welfare Department.
c) Endorse HR 7598, the National Unemployed Insurance Bill which provides insurance paid by the government and employers.
d) Accede to the Association's demand for the removal of Charles Mays, foreman of the Fontana Farms Co. on Lytle Creek. Despite the opposition of high-class legal talent hired by the employers, they were forced to fire Mays for abuse of workers. International Labor Defense Attorney Grover Johnson handled the case for the workers, 1,100 of whom packed the court on the opening of the trial.

10. The organization protested the fact that the SERA was taking care of 2,26 County Welfare cases. These cases were returned to the County Welfare Department and the money thus saved is being used for unemployment relief, the purpose for which it was allocated.

11. The Association forced the County Administrator to issue a declaration of policy against the subsidizing of SERA labor for poor wages. This matter was brought up by a Workers' Club in one of the outlying sections when they were informed by local politicians that failure on their part to pick tomatoes for four cents a box would cut them off relief. The Association took immediate action. Not a man worked for these degrading wages and not a man was cut off relief rolls.

12. The organization protested and prevented the turning over of supervision of projects to local political groups.

13. A mass protest was raised against the action of Colton City officials in establishing a 45 cent per hour wage scale in spite of the prevailing rate of 60 cents per hour in San Bernardino.

Workers will come in cars from all over the County to attend the trial. Protesters are being sent to all clubs in the County for adoption, and to all labor organizations. These will be addressed to Sheriff Shay at San Bernardino.

County. P.W.A. workers walked off the job in Colton and as a result an investigation has been conducted and court action is pending and every indication points to maintenance of the 60 cent scale for common labor.

14. Much has been accomplished in establishing an adequate medical department for S.R.A. clients. Full medical care will be available before the first of the next year.

Early Efforts To Organize

Prior to the formation of the Workers' Clubs, the American Federation of Labor made attempts to control all organizations of the unemployed in this County, and to some extent to organize the agricultural workers. To a small degree they had groups among the C.W.A. and employed workers, but since they sought to restrain rather than lead working class struggle, they soon went to pieces. Two Federal A.F.O.U. unemployed unions remain, but to all intents and purposes, the A.F.O.U. is finished in San Bernardino County among the unemployed. These two unions are included in the County Wide Association (making ten unions altogether).

Early efforts to organize the unemployed under rank and file control met with vicious attacks from the newspapers, the Chamber of Commerce and the A.F.O.U. officials. A drive of red scare and violence was launched and many were beaten and jailed. The militant workers who pioneered the organization of San Bernardino must be cited for their heroic work and self-sacrifice. Comrades Ambrose and Salas are at present serving terms of eighteen months in the Riverside County jail for efforts to organize the agricultural workers.

Three successive efforts to form left wing unions were smashed by red scare. But when the A.F.O.U. Federal Union began to peter out through its sheer uselessness, the organization of Workers' Clubs began.

The Victor Valley Workers' Club in Victorville is the newest union in the Association, having been in existence only four weeks. This club was handicapped at the start by the presence of a provocateur and stool pigeon named Long who wormed his way into the position of secretary. From this strategic position, he carried on his disruptive work until a meeting on November 22nd when a militant worker exposed his fakery and forced him to resign.

The stool pigeon was objecting to the constitution of the organization on the grounds that it was based on nothing but grievances. The militant worker pointed out that if they had no grievances, then what was the use to have an organization. Since the provocateur continued to sabotage the proceedings of the meeting, the sixty workers present demanded his resignation and a new secretary was elected on the spot.

Throw Him Out

Long remained in the back of the room where he continued to interrupt and make trouble. A woman worker present told him to leave or she would throw him out. He defied her warning, so she punched him in the jaw, knocked him down for the count of eight and threw him out. Later he tried to force his way back in and a man worker picked him up and threw him out bodily.

It so happened that Justice of Peace Hoffman was present at this meeting. He resorted to the cheap trick, typical of his breed, of trying to make the workers think he was with them by making a speech criticizing the provocateur and saying that the disturbance was handled just as it should have been. Although it was not known at the time, it later developed that Hoffman was the very one who put up Long to the job of disrupting and smashing the club.

Jail New Secretary

On his way home from the meeting, the newly elected secretary, Myron Penn was arrested and thrown in jail. Since Penn is afflicted with heart trouble and was stricken with an attack directly after the meeting, his imprisonment held the possibility of serious consequences. He was held for twenty-four hours without any charge being made.

Ethel Parker, the club organizer, called at the jail and talked to Penn standing outside the fence and calling to him through the bars. During the conversation he had another attack and fell to the floor. Eight attempts were made to get a doctor to him but deputies refused to permit it. Finally he was released on his own recognizance.

A protest committee of eighteen from the County Wide Organization was sent to call on the Victorville authorities, but they were refused admission. A special meeting was held in Victorville and a decision was arrived at to turn the case over to the International Labor Defense and request that Grover Johnson be asked to defend Penn.

Myron Penn was third degraded in the Los Angeles County jail a few years ago and almost murdered. A Grand Jury investigation resulted and many cops were fired. Two of them are now serving time in San Quentin over the incident.

Workers will come in cars from all over the County to attend the trial. Protesters are being sent to all clubs in the County for adoption, and to all labor organizations. These will be addressed to Sheriff Shay at San Bernardino.